PAPERS,

RELATIVE TO

THE CASE AT ISSUE

BETWEEN

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BT.

AND

The Bengal Government.

London:

JAQUES AND LEACH, 30, KENTON-STREET, BRUNSWICK-SQ.

1833.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following Papers are now printed, in consequence of my having met in the East India Magazine, with a garbled statement of the business to which they relate, and of my learning that similar statements had been published in other periodical journals connected with India, and that a Pamphlet on the same subject was circulated upwards of a year ago. This Pamphlet I never saw, and never heard of until now, and if any friend who may have met with it should have thought that I ought to have taken earlier notice of it. my utter ignorance of its existence may be a sufficient explanation of the delay.

This delay gives me an opportunity of adding, that *four* of the parties who figure in this proceeding are already gone in the short space of two years to their final account. I rejoice in no man's death, but the world will, perhaps, be of opinion, that their conduct does not entitle any of them to my regrets.

When I first established myself in England, on having reason to find fault with my housekeeper for the amount of her weekly bills, I was told by her in excuse, that all the tradesmen believed me to have an income of Thirty Thousand a year, and were resolved to charge accordingly. As I understand from a friend, that he has met with persons above the rank of a Putney tradesman, who are impressed with a similar belief, and that he has heard remarks made

on the supposed magnitude of my expenditure, at my first return from India, and questions asked whence came the funds that supplied such an expenditure, I will here subjoin, for the satisfaction of such persons, a statement of the whole of my property, premising, at the same time, that I was not before aware that my concerns could have been of so much interest to any body as that in my retired mode of life I could have been an object of observation to any one.

I inherit, from my mother, three estates in the West Indies.

I enjoy, under the will of the last possessor, a life annuity, arising out of the family estates in England and Scotland.

And I hold the patent office of Chirographer, in the Court of Common Pleas, similarly held by my late uncle, Sir James Colebrooke, from the year 1733. No person will, I imagine, here trace any Indian peculations.

The acquisitions which I have myself made in England, since my return to it, consist of the estate on which I reside, which cost me about thirty-five thousand pounds, a sum of fifteen thousand pounds in the 3 per cents., and the house which I originally purchased on Putney Heath at six thousand pounds. The latter purchase was made with my fourth share of my mother's marriage settlement; and, towards the other acquisitions, I received twelve thousand pounds, by the sale of the banking-house in Threadneedle Street, which came to me as the surviving male representative of my father and grandfather; and seven thousand pounds as my fourth share of my mother's personal property. And, I found, on my

first arrival in England, in the hands of my agents, eleven thousand pounds, the accumulation of three years' income. The public might hence readily calculate the remaining aggregate of the peculations of half a century; but, as I wish for no concealment, I will add, that my actual remittances from India, during the whole period, amount to twenty-five thousand pounds, out of which I have had to furnish a house, and to furnish myself with plate and other requisites of a domestic establishment, besides the enormous expenditure above alluded to. The following pages were intended to exemplify more particularly the characters of the principal personage in the performance, and the world, when they see him familiarly occupying his place in my family and at my table, while he was carrying on his midnight cabals with the lowest miscreants in the city of Delhi, will judge whether the terms in which I speak of him are more or less than appropriate to his merits. It may, however, be here proper to say something of the motives of his instigators and abettors.

On the expulsion of the usurper at Bhurtpore, by the capture of that place, the infant son of the former Rajah was placed on the throne, and a committee of Regency, for the administration of the State, during his minority, was formed by my predecessor in the Delhi Residency, under the superintendence of a British agent of his own selection.

The mismanagement of the Regency was, very soon after my arrival at Delhi, brought under my notice. A State which, under its former rulers, had yielded an annual revenue of thirty-two lacs of rupees, and for which I was offered twenty-four lacs, on the best security, had been leased by the Regency at eighteen

lacs, out of which revenue fourteen lacs were charged for the establishments of a mere child.

These facts I felt it my duty to state to Government, but any inquiry, which could have led to a developement of them was not convenient to some of the parties concerned. A junta was accordingly formed, consisting of my predecessor's brothers, of the two assistants, whom he had bequeathed to me as a legacy, and of his agent at Bhurtpore, assisted by two or three volunteers from among his friends on the Delhi establishment, and all inquiry into Bhurtpore delinquencies was soon stifled by my expulsion from the Residency.

The following document may not be deemed to be misplaced in this Introduction, as tending to give some idea of the value of my public services, and of the estimation in which I have been hitherto held by former Indian Governments, as well as by the British residents and native population of India.

Case for the Consideration of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

1. THE Gentlemen who had been selected as a Commission, for carrying into effect the resolution taken by the Bengal Government in the year 1807, for a permanent settlement of the Land Revenue of the ceded and conquered Provinces, having retired from the duty, Sir Edward Colebrooke, in the month of January, 1808, being the Acting President of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, offered his services on the occasion, as Head of the Commission, in which situation he continued until the month of December, 1819. In the beginning of the year 1809, the Province of Benares was added to his jurisdiction; and at the close of the year 1811, he became Agent to the Governor General,

including the Superintendence of the Rohilla Jagheer of Rampore, and of the Newab of Furokabad; and in the year 1816 the conquests from Nepaul were also placed under his authority. The important advantages to the public service from this union of the political and financial authority in his person, throughout the Western Division of the Bengal Presidency, were forcibly evinced on the occasion of the tumults in Barelly, when a commotion of the most alarming aspect was instantaneously repressed by the rapidity with which the military force in Rohilcund, and in the surrounding cantonments of Seelapore, Cawnpore, Fattigurh, Meerut, and Matra, where concentrated at Barelly.

2. The correspondence of the Bengal Government on the records of the East India House, and more particularly the proceedings at large of the Furokabad Commission, will fully explain the system introduced by Sir Edward Colebrooke in the administration of the Revenues, and the measures pursued by him in the settlement of the territorial assessment during a period of twelve years. It may therefore be sufficient in this place to give a short view of the general result of those measures.

LAND REVENUE	1808	2,18,78,040	
	1819	3,14,92,575	
			Increase..96,14,535
EXCISE (Sayer)	1808	7,75,923	
	1819	13,30,418	
			Increase.. 5,54,495
CUSTOMS	1808	14,83,513	
	1819	29,58,288	
			Increase..14,74,775
CHARGES	1808	44,07,783	
	1819	34,87,978	
			Savings... 9,19,805

Rupees......1,25,63,600—equal to £1,570,450

3. The whole of Sir Edward Colebrooke's salary and allowances for these united offices, was 5000 Rupees per month. And when the necessary expenses of his station, with reference both to the European residents, and to the native population of those provinces are considered, as well as the large establishments

required for his yearly circuits of parts of his extensive jurisdiction, such salary will be found no more than adequate to his unavoidable disbursements. It will, therefore, not be wondered at, that when the Marquess of Hastings, at the close of the year 1819, called Sir Edward Colebrooke to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Council, on Mr. Dowdeswell's resignation, Sir Edward Colebrooke found his private fortune very little improved by his labours for the public interests; and he accordingly hailed the event, not only as a flattering testimonial of Lord Hastings's sense of his services, but also as an ultimate remuneration of them. This expectation was, however, soon disappointed, by the Court of Directors having, in the mean time, selected another gentleman for the situation; and Sir Edward Colebrooke, who had taken his seat in Council on the 21st of January, 1820, was in consequence ejected from it on the 22nd of May following. Under this supercession, he took the earliest opportunity of returning to his native country, which he had left so long ago as the year 1778.

4. Since his arrival in England, Sir Edward Colebrooke has earned, that subsequently to his departure from India, orders were received there from the Court of Directors, nominating him to the next vacancy in Council; but, however grateful he feels to the Honourable Court for the honour thus intended to be conferred on him, he begs leave to observe, that as the earliest vacancy was not expected to occur until late in the year 1822, and as no vacancy could even then occur, or earlier than the year 1824, if Lord Hastings should in the mean time be replaced by a Governor-General not holding the situation of Commander-in-Chief, such nomination could furnish no inducement to Sir Edward Colebrooke's returning to India, and sacrificing, at his time of life, four years in the vague expectation of a distant and uncertain contingency.

5. Under these circumstances, Sir Edward Colebrooke deems himself entitled to bring under the consideration of the Honourable Court, his services in India; and more particularly the pecuniary improvement, to the extent of a million and a half per annum, effected by him in the revenues of the Bengal Presidency. These services have, in a period of forty years, em-

braced every department under the Government; and at the end of this period he is not possessed of fifteen thousand pounds acquired by official emolument.

		Yrs.	*Mnths.*
From January 1780, to May 1788	...Persian Secretary to the Government	8	3
May 1788, to May 1793	Collector of Land Revenue	5	0
May 1793, to February 1794 ..	Judge and Magistrate of a Zilla	0	9
February 1794, to January 1808	Judge of Appeal and Circuit	14	0
January 1808, to December 1819	First Commissioner at Furokabad	12	0
		40	0

6. The estimation in which Sir Edward Colebrooke's services are held by the British and native population in India, may be appreciated by reference to the annexed Copies of two Addresses presented to him, on his removal from Furokabad to Calcutta, and public dinner given on his departure from Bengal.

COPIES.*

No. I.

To SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

On the occasion of your departure from the Western Provinces, for the purpose of assuming the more exalted station to which a just estimate of your character and talents has advanced you, we are desirous of marking the close of your present functions, by a tributary acknowledgment of your claims to public applause and private esteem.

Such of us who have had the means of observing and appreciating your conduct through a long course of service, are actuated by an unfeigned sense of the distinguished ability which you have uniformly displayed, but more particularly during the latter period of twelve years, in which you have so successfully directed and improved the Revenue Administration of these Provinces, and regulated all its branches by extensive and accurate information, persevering and patient investigation, comprehen-

singular vigour of understanding, and penetration and sagacity of judgment. This rare combination of endowments, united to an amiable and conciliatory disposition, which invariably attempered your exercise of authority, has enabled you to animate and instruct others in the performance of important duties, and has indelibly fixed on their memories a deep sense of your eminent qualifications.

Those amongst us who, unconnected with you by official avocations, have enjoyed familiar intercourse, entertain too just a sense of the benevolent and unpresuming manners which have uniformly characterized your deportment towards every rank in the relations of private life, to omit the expression of regret at a separation which necessarily removes us to so great a distance from the sphere of social intimacy.

Nor is the regret confined to the comparatively narrow circle of your countrymen:—we are persuaded that the native community, who have so long regarded you as the guardian of their interests, and the steady patron of their welfare, will cordially sympathize with us in this tribute of respect to a man, whose intimate knowledge of their language, character, and manners, has taught them to associate, in a true conception of public character, intellectual attainments of the higher order, with a just, a mild, a conciliatory, and benevolent exercise of power.

We entreat you, Sir, to accept the renewed assurance of our sincere regard, and the expression of our anxious wish, that you may long continue to administer, in health and happiness, and with increasing reputation, the duties of the exalted station to which you have been called in the supreme Government of British India

Signed by upwards of 200 of the principal Gentlemen in the Civil, Military, and Medical Branches of the Service, at the several Stations in the Western Provinces.

No. II.

TO SIR JAMES EDWARD COLEBROOKE, Bart.

The Address of the Principal Native Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta *and* Bengal.

We, the undersigned Hindoo Inhabitants of Calcutta, being

impressed with the warmest sentiments of respect fo... ...at t... lents, and of attachment to your person, beg leave to appr...a... you with our heartfelt congratulations on your return to the P... sidency, and your assumption of a seat in the Supreme Council of the country. Guided only by the impulse of feelings which your many virtues and eminent qualifications h...e long excited in our breasts, we gladly seize the opportunity of giving them expression in terms which may be insufficient to add any fresh lustre to your character, but which will shew to the world the strength as well as sincerity of our gratitude and veneration.

During the long period, Honoured Sir, which you have spent in this country, holding situations of the highest trust and responsibility, we and our fathers have never failed to recognise the successful energy with which you have performed your duties; the principles of justice and equity according to which you have uniformly regulated your conduct, and the endearing kindness with which you have consulted the interests of all who have had occasion to approach you. In your judicial capacity we have seen you equally distinguished by the depth of your judgment and discriminating powers, and by your impartial and unceasing love of justice. We have viewed with admiration the extent of your attainments in the knowledge of Oriental Literature and Manners, and our hearts bear the proud and grateful testimony that you have ever directed those attainments to the purpose of increasing our comforts and happiness. Uniting the watchful tenderness of a parent to the wisdom and dignity of a Judge, you have invariably regarded us with a sympathy that commands our attachment, and calls for our most heart-felt acknowledgments. In confessing our obligations with delight, and testifying the extent of our thankfulness, we shall be abundantly gratified, if the sincere expression of our feelings can add any thing to the superior reward which you must have in the possession of an approving conscience.

Talents, Honoured Sir, such as your's could not fail of being brought conspicuously into exercise by an enlightened Government. We have accordingly beheld you advancing in your career through a succession of the most important and arduous offices in the State, in discharging the duties of which you have

amply justified the wisdom and confidence of the Authorities who entrusted them to your management. Equally fitted by your virtue and qualifications, to merit the affection of those who have been long enough under the British Government* to appreciate its excellence, and to conciliate the good-will of those who have been more recently made subject to British rule, we have, at one time, seen you presiding in High Courts, at the Seat of Government, and, at another, directing your abilities to the settlement of the ceded and conquered Provinces, displaying in both cases, the same transcendent energies and success. We now behold you a Constituent Member of the Government, which you have contributed so eminently, by your past services, to uphold and strengthen; and in the choice which His Excellency, the Governor-General, has made, of so experienced and able a Counsellor, we recognize one of the surest pledges which could be given, that the happiness and prosperity of the Native Subjects of British India are the grand objects to which the policy of the local Government is directed.

Permit us, Honoured Sir, to add, that while we justly regard you with the strongest feelings of veneration and attachment, we are proud to think that the illustrious character of your family is especially connected with the Country which we inhabit. While your revered and eminent Father presided in England over the affairs of the Honourable Company, for a long period of time, with consummate ability, your Uncle, Cousins, and Brother acquired the highest distinctions in this Country, and were not more conspicuous for the exalted rank to which they deservedly rose, than for their profound attainments in Eastern Literature, and the amenity of their private manners. You, Honoured Sir, have shewn yourself the worthy and amiable relation of those distinguished men; and that this Country may be long blessed with your services, in your present exalted situation, is the earnest prayer of,

Honoured Sir,

With many and sincere feelings of public Gratitude and Devotion,

And Sentiments of private Esteem and Respect,

Your most obedient humble Servants.

No. III.

A Meeting of Civil Servants having boen held at the Town Hall this day, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public Dinner, to be given to Sir James Edward Colebrooke, in manifestation of the high consideration and esteem in which his character is held by his Fellow-Servants, and as a tribute to his eminent merit in a long course of service, Mr. Adam was called to the Chair, and the following Resolutions were agreed to unanimously:—

I. Resolved—That the Honourable Mr. Stuart be requested to act as President upon this occasion.

II. Resolved—That the Hon. Mr. Adam and the Hon. Mr. Fendall be requested to act as Vice-Presidents.

[Mr. Adam *and* Mr. Fendall *being present, expressed their willingness to undertake the duty of Vice-Presidents.*]

III. Resolved—That Six Stewards be appointed.

IV. Resolved—That Messrs. Pattle, Good, Bayley, Mackenzie, Prinsep, and Sutherland, be requested to act as Stewards.

V. Resolved—That the Vice-Presidents be requested to communicate the above Resolutions to Sir Edward Colebrooke, and to request him to fix a day for the Entertainment, and to furnish a list of those particular Friends whom he would wish to have invited in his name.

[*The Vice-Presidents expressed their readiness to make the proposed communication to Sir Edward Colebrooke, and proposed to wait upon him for that purpose.*]

VI. Resolved—That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Stewards be requested to form themselves into a Committee, to make arrangements for the Dinner, and to issue the necessary invitations.

VII. Resolved—That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.



LETTERS AND PAPERS,

CONNECTED WITH THE CASE OF

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART.

Late Resident at Delhi.

To

MESSRS. WALTER EWER AND CHARLES MACSWEEN,

Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with much regret that I find myself under the necessity of complaining of the mode in which the enquiry before you commenced. I did expect, and I had a right to expect, that I should meet with a strict adherence to judicial forms, any deviation from which can produce nothing but injustice. The world will judge whether this reasonable expectation has been realised, and whether the first measures which the prosecutor was seen to pursue, after your arrival, were not calculated to impress an idea of his being furnished with your own aid in his search for charges.

2. The first measure of which I have to complain was the transfer of the papers, which had been seized in the search of the houses of the Podedar, of my private Dewan, Ram Gopaul, and consequently by implication my Podedar, and of the Dewan himself, from the magistrate's court, where they had originally been lodged, to the prosecutor's private apartments, for the purpose of a clandestine examination of them by the

prosecutor himself. It may perhaps occur to the public, that an opportunity was thereby obtained by him of falsifying the papers, and substituting any forgeries which he might choose to get fabricated by his associates.

3. The next measure is one of such enormity, that the world will scarcely believe it could have occurred in a civilized country: a body of from 150 to 200 armed men, of the police and magistrate's establishments, was sent with the Kotewal and Nazir at their head, to enter forcibly the houses of every banker or other mercantile man, and to seize and bring away their papers and account books, and to convey them, not to the magistrate nor to your commission, but to the private apartments of the prosecutor for the purpose of his private inspection. On the merchants attending on him in consequence, he told them, that Government had ordered him to prove the charges against me by every possible means, that the greatest rewards from Government would attend any assistance which they might afford for the purpose, and that every neglect or refusal to afford such assistance would be visited with the severest punishment. When these intimations had failed of their effect, he descended to the lowest and vulgarest abuse of them, and almost proceeded to personal violence.

4. In consequence of the outcry raised by the merchants against this outrage, the books were ultimately transferred to the magistrate, and examined in his presence; even then, however, the examination has been clandestine, and with closed doors. But I may ask why they were not, in the first instance, taken to your commission for the purpose of being examined in a legal way under your eyes, and in the presence of the accused party, and by what construction of law or equity the magistrate could assume the authority of examining, in concert with the prosecutor, evidence ex-parte in my absence, on any point connected with the enquiry committed to you, even before the magistrate. I have reason to believe, that hopes and fears, and even denunciations of punishment from Government were held out to the merchants. The petition presented by them to you is subjoined, as a document of which the world will have an opportunity of forming their own judgment.

5. Having thus noticed the preliminary skirmish, which the prosecutor himself in a letter to you, denominated as expedient for shortening your future labours, and which the world may deem to have been an ex-parte trial preceding accusation, and intended to preclude the necessity of any further enquiry whatever; it will be proper for the better understanding of the nature and motives, the rise and progress, of these charges, to take up the history of the parties concerned in the prosecution, from soon after my first arrival at Delhi, as there can be no doubt that measures were already in agitation, when Mr. Secretary Mackenzie passed through Delhi in November, 1827, and when the Commander-in-Chief was here in February, 1828; and that matters were still further ripened, when his Lordship was again here in November, one of his Excellency's family having been heard to declare that I should not be six months longer in office, perhaps not two months.

6. Mr. Trevelyan I found acting as supernumerary assistant in the revenue or commissioner's department of this office. His ambition was to get removed to the political department; but my promise had been already given to Mr. Batten, who was appointed accordingly. Mr. Batten, however, having exchanged into the Persian translator's office, I got Mr. Trevelyan nominated to the object of his ambition; and, in consequence of the deputation of my two senior assistants, Mr. Clerk and Lieut. Hislop, to officiate at Jeypoor and Kotah, he rose to act as head assistant, in which capacity he experienced from me, as well as from Lady Colebrooke, the kindest treatment, the most hospitable familiarity as an inmate of our house and table, and in public business had the most implicit confidence reposed in him, to the extent of vesting him with nearly the whole authority of the Residency.

7. Mr. Trevelyan, who, like the Turk, can bear no brother near the throne, or like his prototype in Milton, having risen so high, deemed one only step more to be necessary for placing him highest, became jealous of Lady Colebrooke receiving visits from the Surdars who occasionally came to Delhi, from the Vakeels of those absent Surdars, who, with a view to pay a compliment to myself, might instruct them to solicit an introduc-

tion to my wife, and from the native nobility and gentry of the capital, particularly the members of the royal family. It interfered with his prerogatives, with his diplomatic supremacy; and this jealousy, working on a gloomy and naturally vindictive disposition, has been inflamed into a most inveterate hatred, which is seeking its gratification in the present measures.

8. Mr. Trevelyan was still partaking of the hospitality of my house and table, and openly professing the utmost cordiality in private society and in public business, when, at the end of last May, a quarrel having occurred between my head Baboo and an underling Sircar, the latter was dismissed from my employ. Mr. Trevelyan eagerly pounced upon him, and, through the instrumentality of his associate and bosom friend, Bukhtawur Chowdree, greedily extracted from him all that could be collected in regard to my domestic concerns. He then began to absent himself occasionally from my table, and, on my enquiring the reason of his absence, I learnt that he was closeted with these two men every evening, and to a late hour in the night, in his private apartments at the residency, where several persons were clandestinely introduced, and examined as witnesses. After some days silence, I wrote to him, to enquire what was the object of these midnight conclaves, and, in reply, I was told by him that in a day or two he should submit the whole of his proceedings to me; instead of which he transmitted them, surreptitiously, to Government direct, and issued orders to the magistrate to proceed to the trial of the Baboo, on charges fabricated by himself in his private chamber.

9. In his communications to Government he states, that he held these secret and nocturnal proceedings on his own responsibility as assistant to the resident, as a Company's servant, and as an Englishman. It may be asked in which of these three-fold capacities he was authorised to hold judicial examinations, to commit parties to trial, and to issue orders to the magistrate. Matters were now brought to this issue, whether he or myself was to be the resident; and with a view of asserting my own authority, I prohibited the magistrate from proceeding with the trial, until he should receive orders on the subject from Government. In the mean time, I obtained, by

accident, a sight of the fabrications which he had surreptitiously transmitted to Government, and on finding that the name of most frequent recurrence in them was that of Lady Colebrooke, I resolved that I would not submit to my wife being arraigned in a magistrate's cutcherry, through the nominal prosecution of a Bengalee Baboo, with one of the gang as judge, another as prosecutor, and a third as witness; and without an opportunity of cross-examining any of their fabricated evidence; although I was willing to subscribe even to this mode of trial, with so honourable a man as Mr. Fraser for judge, provided her inveterate foe should not be armed with powers of prosecutor. The lengths to which he had already gone in bullying, tutoring, and tampering with witnesses, in holding out hopes and fears, threats and promises, were a sufficient proof of the further lengths to which he was prepared to go for the gratification of his malice and revenge.

10. The further lengths to which he has actually gone are on record in this commission; but it still remains to be explained by what authority he was permitted to have recourse to the extremity of illegal outrage in the searching of houses, and the seizure of the bankers' books. It appears that in this measure every principle of law and justice, every idea recognized in a civilied nation, has been violated. Half of these men may become bankrupts from the exposure of their concerns, but of what moment is this to Mr. Trevelyan, who has been heard to declare, that he would with pleasure see half the city destroyed rather than not carry his point. When he knew that the army of police officers, deputed by the magistrate on his application to seize the banker's books, had been sent forth, he jocularly observed to his associates, like Nero, who fiddled while Rome was in flames, that they would presently hear of some *muzza*, (a little fun.) To him, although the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, even Sunday shines no Sabbath, and he was seen to employ the whole of the Lord's Day in the midst of his gang, squabbling with the bankers about the inspection of their books.

11. At the same time, it is gratifying to know, that the respect and affection in which I am held increase in propor-

tion as he makes himself feared and hated, and that my memory will live in the grateful recollection of a community whose rights I have protected, and whose well-being I have watched over, while his name will be handed down as the theme of detestation and abhorrence.

12. I will add, as a characteristic specimen of him, that in the midst of these clandestine proceedings, he was soliciting me, by private notes, for my interposition towards obtaining for him the succession to Captain Murray at Umbola, of whose death he had then hopes from a dangerous attack of strangury. Those hopes having failed, he has since attempted to injure Captain Murray with Government, in regard to an alleged disobedience of orders, with a corrupt view, in the transmission of a present to Pattiala, on the occasion of the Raja's brother's marriage: his indiscriminate zeal spares neither friend nor foe. In my instance, it has nobly abjured all ties of gratitude, all principles of a gentleman, and every feeling of gallantry towards a female.

13. Mr. Metcalfe, of whose co-operation the other boasts, and who has been seen to lend him his official and extra-official aid in the commission of the most unheard-of outrages, for the purpose of procuring evidence, in domiciliary visits, and in the seizure of persons, papers, and accounts, is under greater obligations to me, if possible, than the principal himself. To me he is indebted, and has acknowledged himself to be indebted, for the union of offices which he now holds. His expressions of gratitude have been profuse, I might say fulsome, and form a strange contrast with his present conduct. Mr. Metcalfe has reported, that he is not aware of there having been any interruption of the peace and quiet of the city, at the time when I alleged that, as a cause of my interference to stop the proceedings of the junto, by instituting a prosecution against their leader Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree; perhaps if Mr. Metcalfe were now asked whether these new outrages have had any such effect, he might again report, that the peace and quiet of the city still continue undisturbed under the fostering care of Bukhtawur Chowdree.

14. On Mr. Trevelyan's first sending to his friend the magistrate the English fabrications, in his own hand-writing, of

pretended depositions, with his private orders to proceed to the trial of my Dewan, Mr. Metcalfe volunteered a letter in reply, (on the bare inspection of what was afterwards sworn before himself to be a fabrication,) informing the prosecutor that his own mind was already made up as to the sufficiency of the evidence for convicting the party; when, in the prosecution which I had instituted against Bukhtawur Sing, I wrote to the magistrate to say, that if the evidence already adduced was not deemed sufficient for the committal of the party to trial before the court of circuit, more witnesses should be sent, Mr. Metcalfe declined giving any opinion, and wanted to refuse me the privilege of producing more witnesses: on that occasion, he asserted it to be a fixed rule of law, which could not be departed from without the most glaring injustice, that a prosecutor must produce, in the very first instance, the list of witnesses by whom he is bound to abide; and this indispensable maxim of law was reached by Mr. Trevelyan to Government. Where they got their law I know not, but they have now found it convenient to depart altogether from what they formerly deemed of such vital importance to justice. Another letter is annexed from Mr. Metcalfe to the judge of circuit, on transmitting to the latter the magistrate's record of proceedings on the commitment of Bukhtawur Chowdree for trial, volunteering his gratuitous and uncalled for opinion that nothing had been proved against the prisoner.

15. Lieutenant Hislop has avowed his participation in the whole of the proceedings: he came to Delhi from Bhurtpore, where he was officiating, for the sole purpose of furnishing his advice and assistance; and, during his stay here, he was known to be closeted with Mr. Trevelyan for hours daily, and even twice a day, while to me, his official superior, he could afford no time for more than one short visit; and he has declared to myself, that there was nothing in all which had occurred, of which he himself should feel ashamed. The public may, perhaps, form a different opinion in regard to what a gentleman,—a British officer,—and a man of honour,—ought to be ashamed of. Much valuable assistance was expected by the junto from his zealous labours at Bhurtpore, but his death disappointed those sanguine expectations.

16. The informer also boasts of an auxiliary in Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, at least, of a well-wisher to the cause. On the Colonel I have no claims; we have, from the first, differed on Bhurtpore politics; and the real origin of the present proceedings may be traced to my denunciation of Bhurtpore delinquencies; but Colonel Lockett's inquisitorial sagacity was subsequently engaged on a different scent at Lucknow, and I have nothing to complain of.

17. I regret that I should have occasion to add to the list the name of Captain Murray, as, in consequence of the prosecutor having, in the first instance, attempted to establish an underhand correspondence with him, an explanation took place between Captain Murray and myself, in which he pledged his word, as a gentleman, an officer, and a man of honour, that no private letters had passed between them. The annexed three private letters from Captain Murray to the prosecutor, (which the former possibly did not suspect to have been put upon record,) will show that his memory was, in this instance, somewhat deficient. His memory appears to have been equally short in regard to essential favours which he had formerly acknowledged, and which prevented him from resigning, at one time, his situation in disgust. To me he owes the increase which he has received to his salary and allowances.

18. Mr. Cavendish has also been quoted by the prosecutor as one of his coadjutors; and this is not the first occasion in which Mr. Cavendish has shone forth as an inquisitor. The city of Delhi will never forget the state of alarm and irritation in which they were long kept by him a few years ago, similar to the scenes which have now been renewed by Mr. Trevelyan; and the current remark is, that Delhi has been exposed to five visitations of Providence, which the inhabitants denominate Gurdees. The Nauder Gurdee, or the invasion of Nadeer Shah; the Ahmeed Gurdee, or the troubles during the reign of Ahmeed Shah; the Kaadir Gurdee, or rebellion of Gholaum Kaadir; the Gumuadee Gurdee, or Mr. Cavendish's inquisition, so called from the mode in which they generally pronounce his name; and the present transaction, which some people denominate the Trevelyan Gurdee, and others, from his noble patron, the Bentinck Gurdee.

19. Before I enter on the grand scale of his charges, I will turn aside to detail some of the low, petty, blackguard shifts to which he has had recourse. He has tampered with Lady Colebrooke's jeweller for the purpose of extracting from him what jewels, and to what amount, he has at any time made for her. He has searched through the whole of the Persian newspapers of the last ten years, for every paragraph in which her name might be mentioned, and having found in a Touk newspaper that she had sent to the Newab Meer Khan the usual trifling articles on the occasion of the birth of a grandson, he immediately made it the subject of one of his almost daily communications to Government. In the sale, which soon after my first taking charge, I made of the Toshakhana to an extent of 22,000 rupees, she had selected four or five articles, which were in consequence withdrawn from the sale, and I desired the auctioneer to set them down in the account sales at the average price of the damaged shawls, instead of that of the best shawls. This took place in the presence of Mr. Trevelyan himself, who after two years silence on the subject of this enormous peculation of about 500 rupees in the Honourable Company's property, sent for the auctioneer to remind him of the circumstance, and to prepare him for giving evidence of the fact. He was for days employed in comparing all the receipts and deliveries of the Toshakhana, with a view to trace the *robbery* of four or five pieces of white cloth which Lady Colebrooke might have withdrawn from it for her domestic use, and he has even descended so low as to insinuate, in polite terms, that she had *purloined* a piece of silk, worth five rupees, from the Toshakhana, for the purpose of converting it into money.

20. Mr. Trevelyan having denominated his colleague, Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree, a respectable and influential man, I have only to appeal to the evidence regarding his character as proof of the deliberate falsehood of this description. He also asserts, that he has negociated lacs of rupees of remittances through this same Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree. To this assertion of Mr. Trevelyan I need only oppose the fact upon record, that Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree has not credit through the whole city for ten rupees. He is an outcast from his family, supporting

himself on the charitable contributions of the Shroffs, and latterly on what he can extort from different persons, by threatening to name them as witnesses on this prosecution; to this man Mr. Trevelyan has pledged the name of Government for a sum of 50,000 rupees in money, for an honorary dress and title, for an hereditary patent of Chowdree of the Shroffs, and for a restoration of the fees of Chowdree long since abolished among all other private exactions. The next in rank among the conspirators, (Ramjeween,) was an underling Sircar in my service, but now promoted to the title of Baboo, and to a chair and palankeen by Mr. Trevelyan, and another associate, newly enlisted, is one Behareeloll, a convicted forgerer, who has lately completed his sentence of hard labour in irons on the roads.

21. It may not be inapplicable to annex in this place, the direct charges, which, after long coquetting about his pretended accusations against my Bengalee Baboo, he ultimately brought forward against myself, when he threw off the flimsy mask with which he had attempted to cover his proceedings. This document is the more curious as it will be found to have directed every measure subsequently adopted by Government, adopted too instantaneously by return of post, and therefore gives credit to the public surmise, that he had privately secured for himself a support in Calcutta, before he undertook his dark assassin-like attack. It is also worthy of remark, that in a petition transmitted by Mr. Trevelyan to Government, as coming from Bukhtawur Chowdree, that scoundrel, the scum of the earth, is made to dictate to Government the same measures. In a subsequent letter, the prosecutor called upon Government to give a pledge to the public, that I should never, under any circumstances, be reinstated in office, and Government complied so far with this requisition, also, as to suspend from all his functions Mr. W. Fraser, who had originally taken charge from me on my suspension, for the offence of not having degraded me to the greatest possible extent in the mode of taking charge from me. This atrocious proceeding against a gentleman of Mr. Fraser's rank, character, and services, naturally astounded the whole country where he is deservedly beloved; and even Bukhtawur Chowdree had the grace to pretend to lament it, and to say, that

he had not intended so very severe a punishment for Mr. Fraser. The atrocity of this proceeding is not confined to the personal insult on Mr. Fraser. It was evidently intended as a warning to the Commissioners themselves, and as a hold on *their* future *good* conduct.

22. With his charges thus deliberately and solemnly made, he was, however, so little prepared, that it was not till some days after the arrival of your commission that he commenced his search for items of accusation: for this purpose the papers which had been seized in the search of the houses of my Baboo and his Podedar, were transferred to his private apartment from the magistrate's court, where they had been deposited. The outrageous measure of seizing the banker's books, followed a day or two afterwards, and the books were conveyed straight to the same private apartment; on my appealing to you from these illegal proceedings, I was told that you could not interfere to preclude him from the necessary measures for preparing his charges. I never asked you to interfere for this purpose; I merely asked and expected, and I had a right to expect, that you would not lend your aid to his search for charges: by the mode in which his search has been pursued, the judicial procedure of Radamanthus, of which Lord Coke says, " such is the jurisprudence of hell, and a hellish sort of jurisprudence it is," has been even exceeded; while Government have commenced with punishment, the prosecutor had made trial precede accusation,—a trial too held by the informer himself in his private chamber, in the absence of the accused party. After such an inverse mode of judicial proceeding, he naturally flattered himself that the enquiry which you were commissioned to institute would become a farce, and that nothing more would remain for him but to report his proceedings as clandestinely as they had been held, and indeed a proceeding which thus commenced with an outrage on private property could not be expected to be scrupulously legal in its progress.

23. Here, it may be asked, What sufferers from my extensive bribery, corruption, and venality, have come forward to complain? What injured persons have called upon Mr. Trevelyan's zeal to procure redress for them? What aggrieved individual

has appealed to Government for justice? No. The parties from whom money or articles of jewellery are alleged to have been received, are sovereigns, princes, and other personages, possessed of unbounded wealth, who had no one object to accomplish at the residency, which they could have occasion to purchase, or which was to be obtained, through any corrupt bargain. If some of these personages should have chosen voluntarily to pay Lady Colebrooke, or myself, in her person, a compliment, on our first arrival at Delhi, or on her visit to them during my last winter's circuit, in a trifling present, under the denomination of what the natives call Zeeafut, my supposed sanction to her receipt of it may be a disobedience of orders, but it can imply neither bribery, corruption, nor venality.

24. As I propose to publish this Address in the shape of an Appeal to the World, when it will not be accompanied by the evidence to which I have referred in the tenth paragraph, in proof of the lengths to which the prosecutor has gone in attempting to suborn witnesses, I will here detail a few specimens. Surdar Dussenda Sing, a Sikh Chief, who is claiming an estate, lately the property of his aunt, and seized by Government as an escheat, was the first man whose Vakeel Mr. Trevelyan got hold of as a witness in his midnight machinations of May, and the first to recant. To this man, he denounced that he was in daily expectation of receiving from Government an order sentencing the Surdar himself to two years imprisonment in irons, and the Vakeel to seven years. This menace, however preposterous it may appear, was implicitly believed, in consequence of the ready compliance which has been found to attend all his requisitions to Government. He had long announced, that, on the 1st of August, I should be suspended from office, and he himself restored to his functions; and, on the 1st of August, the orders of Government to this effect arrived. His behaviour to the bankers personally has already been mentioned, and when violence was found to be insufficient, the situation of treasurer was offered to no less than to ten of them in succession; almost every house in town has been visited by his emissaries denouncing his vengeance; and the diabolical vindictiveness of his disposition is too well known to leave a doubt that such

threats will have had their effect. The following translation of one out of many similar documents, under his own signature, will shew his conciliatory mode of tampering with persons to become witnesses.

[TRANSLATION.]

" *To the faithful Mukim Loll.*

" Do you, who from good intentions (khyer khobee,) are zealously engaged in the business on hand, continue to be active towards the completion of it, and after the completion of it a proper reward, (purweeseash monasib,) shall take place. Let your mind in all respects be at ease. 21st of August, 1829.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN."

25. Notwithstanding the efforts of this formidable phalanx of enemies, and in spite of all these violent and illegal measures resorted to by the informer, in his search after crimes, the enormous corruption which made the world to shudder, which exceeded what had ever been heard of in any country, which was extended throughout Central India, and to the very gates of Lahore by a private correspondence with all the native princes, through the medium of the Baboo, and for the detection of which Mr. Trevelyan had so nobly abjured every feeling of man's better nature, had dwindled to a few loans, incurred for the purchase of the three houses, which I have bought at this place for my own accommodation, and of the residency furniture from Sir Charles Metcalfe, and to a few Nuzurs or Zeafuts said to have been presented to Lady Colebrooke.

26. The reports spread by the informer and his associates had originally stated the amount of my extortions at the sum of eighteen lacs of rupees, perhaps the magnitude of the alleged sum may have induced Government to resort to such unheard of measures, and to adopt a vigour beyond the law for securing my conviction. But let any person ask himself soberly for what purpose I could have remained at Delhi and braved detection, if I had been possessed of even a quarter of the sum—could I at my time of life be waiting for eighteen lacs more? Of this sum, nine lacs were said to have come from the palace. For

what purpose any one of its inmates would give even nine rupees, I am at a loss to guess. They all live, or rather starve from hand to mouth, and would at any moment sign a bond of one hundred rupees for a loan of sixty. It was also expected, that the search of the bankers' books was to have exhibited a remittance by me to Calcutta of six lacs. The whole sum which can be traced amounts to one lac, on a receipt of above two lacs in salary and allowances, beside the loans above alluded to for the payment of the residency furniture, &c. to an account of half a lac. So far from anticipating that the banker's books could have been dreamt of as exhibiting evidence against me, from the enormity of my remittances, I had myself prepared a statement of them from the annual accounts of my agents, with the view of producing it to your commission in proof of the paucity of them, compared with what I might be supposed to have saved on such an income. Report also attributed to me the acceptance of one lac of rupees for sending Mulla Khawas, the Ulwar ex-Minister, into confinement in the fort of Hansi, and of two lacs for releasing him at the end of a month, for which measure I had the orders of Government. The books of the Ulwar Podedar have been examined, and the only money which Mulla Khawas is found to have taken up is the sum of 5,000 rupees.

27. Having already, (paragraph 21,) referred to the prosecutor's sweeping accusation against me, I now beg to call to your notice as a contrast to it, the specific charges which, after a preparation of three months, and after the lights afforded him by the forcible seizure and compulsory examination of the bankers' books, he has been able to produce. In one of them you will find him denouncing a system of corruption, such as the world never heard of, and in the other producing an heterogeneous olio, of the greatest part of which it may be said, *risum teneatis*.

28. But the system which was expected to have been proved from the compulsory examination of the bankers' books, if indeed the prosecutor himself, (which I doubt,) ever really believed that any such proofs was to be found, will not appear to have originated since my arrival at Delhi. Government

have got on record the acceptance by Moonshee Turreedooddeen, a mere subordinate agent's Moonshee, of 50,000 rupees from the petty Sikh State of Jugadharree alone. They have also on record the pretended enquiry held by Sir Charles Metcalfe into a bribe of 70,000 rupees, alleged to have been received from the Newab Ahmeed Buksh Khan by Moonshee Kurrum Ahmeed. The large sums, to an amount of a lac of rupees or more, raised by Sir Charles Metcalfe's coachman, Khodabukshbeg, from all the opulent natives of the city, on the occasion of his proceeding to the presidency as secretary to Government, under pretence of presenting them, by his master's orders, with his cast horses, and useless carriages, may not be unknown to Government; not a rupee of which, whether received by Sir Charles or his coachman, was ever refunded. It is also well known to the city, that Sir Charles's own Moonshee, Huffuzoodeen, who accompanied him to and from Hydrabad, has retired with a fortune of about four lacs, and that a favourite servant of Sir Charles's, Peer Alee, originally a Khidmutgar, at eight rupees a month, is reputed to be worth at least two lacs, and his Jemadar, Runjeet Singh, is said to be living on a property estimated at a lac at the least. Mr. Seton's Moonshee, Rajah Puneelal is supposed to be worth upwards of six lacs, and the wealth of Sir David Ochterlony's late Moonshee, Burkut Ally Khan is supposed to be unbounded; and if Goverment should be surprised at my having remitted in two years to Calcutta, one lac of rupees, on a salary and allowances exceeding two lacs, I can inform them, that the residency Moonshee, Prankissen, whom I got invalided soon after my coming to this office, took with him in bills, on returning to his native home at Gya, a sum of one and three-quarter lacs of rupees on a salary of 200 rupees per mensem, and Mr. Trevelyan himself, or his associate in his name, will be found from the allegations detailed in the annexed paper to have followed the example.

29. Previously to the final production of these charges, another skirmish with the bankers was still in reserve by a Purwana of the magistrate, calling on them to produce, for the ostensible gratification of his private curiosity, a statement of all the bills with which they had ever furnished me on Calcutta,

or elsewhere. The forcible abduction of the books, had, I suppose, failed in its expected result, and the magistrate flattered himself, that what had not been obtained by violence, might be yielded to solicitation. With regard to the appellation of Mr. Colebrooke which he gives me in this Purwana, I will only observe, that I despise his intended insult to me. After the degradation inflicted on me by Government, this puny attempt of Mr. Metcalfe reminds me of the fable of the ass, who approached to add his kick at the sick lion. But why was not this quiet mode of calling for the information adopted in the first instance, and who was the adviser of the outrage originally resorted to?

30. Let me ask, what would be the state of London, and what might be expected to be the effect on commercial credit, if the English Government could take upon itself to order a similar sweep of all the bankers' shops from Lombard Street to Cornhill? Even in this country, however passive the natives may supposed to be, the Government, from its name having been employed on the occasion, must come in for its share of the obloquy of the measure. More than one respectable and intelligent native has observed to me, that the high character of the British Government for justice to its subjects in general, and for its protection of the mercantile community in particular, was gone for ever. The detection of the most heinous offences may be purchased at too dear a price, and if Government, in their search after my supposed crimes, should forfeit the respect and good opinion of their subjects, they may perhaps have reason to regret the sacrifice.

31. An interlude was about this time acted, for some stage effect, by the prosecutor, hiring some armed men to guard his person, and by his exhibiting a brace of loaded pistols on his table for his protection against assassination, and by his bosom friend, associate, and confidant, Ramjeweer, presenting a petition to the magistrate, declaring his life to be in danger from the numerous persons employed by me for the purpose of murdering him; and, on this application, the head of the police received the magistrate's order to furnish Ramjeween with a guard of honour for his protection. I should not wonder if either or both should

fall a sacrifice to the revenge of some person among the numbers whom they have robbed, disgraced, and insulted. But as for myself, I can say with truth—

"Of my revenge: dismiss that vanity;
"Thou coward, art below a death from me:
"Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,—
"The lodging is well worthy of the guest!"

DRYDEN'S VIRGIL.

32. The prosecutor has repeatedly complained of the overwhelming influence which has defeated all his attempts to procure evidence, whether by threats, or promises. It is the influence of character over calumny, and I am proud of possessing it. I might also have expected that character might have had some influence in another quarter also, against the *ipse dixit* of a boy just escaped from school. I have served eight years as Persian secretary, to which I was appointed at the early age of eighteen;—six years as a Zilla judge, collector, and magistrate, fourteen years in different courts of appeal, and twelve years in charge of the whole revenue of the ceded and conquered Provinces and Benares. But the merit of these forty years' services has all been blown away in a moment by the clandestine whisper of a stripling.

33. Among the numerous notes carefully treasured up by the prosecutor for future use, he has produced one from me to him of a very early date, after the commencement of our official connection, from which two circumstances already alluded to will be fully established. His eternal jealousy of every, the merest trifle, in which he could smell out an encroachment on his prerogatives; and the true grounds of the present charges in my unpopularity with my assistants, from insisting on transacting all public business myself, instead of being a cypher in their hands. The annexed specimen of Sir Charles Metcalfe's mode of transacting business, alluded to in that note, will be found a curious document; Captain Sutherland, his first assistant, will there be seen communicating with the parties down stairs, and Sir Charles Metcalfe passing orders in his retreat up stairs.

34. A short notice of each article of Charge is all that can be

requisite. The Charges themselves are twenty-nine in number, branching into seventy-six items; nineteen of which are attempted to be connected with me by implication, through the introduction of the words, *allowed, permitted, encouraged,* and *enabled.* Of these nineteen items, six are charged on my son to an amount of 13,112 rupees, and thirteen on my Dewan to an amount of 14,834 rupees. When it is recollected, that 50,000 rupees were received from one Sikh state of Jugadharee, 70,000 rupees from the Newab Ahmeed Buksh Khan, and upwards of one and a half lacs of rupees by Sir Charles Metcalfe's coachman, the public will be able to judge, whether the system of bribery, venality, intrigue, and corruption, which I am charged with having organized for the first time, is such as has *never* yet appeared in any country.

35. One preliminary observation however remains. The Commissioners will observe how numerous the instances are, where trifles light as air have been rankling for years in the prosecutor's breast, and are now brought forward as proofs of holy writ. He has treasured up, with a view to these ultimate proceedings, every note which I may have written to him in the course of eighteen months. He has even treasured up in his memory scraps of table conversation, while he was himself a daily inmate there; and has descended so low as to summon the gentlemen of the residency to depose as to their recollection of what they may have heard in their familiar intercourse at my table: *odia in longum jaceens quæ reconderet auctaque promeret.* The text, (as Junius observes,) is in Tacitus, and appertains to the worst character of all antiquity; Mr. Trevelyan well knows where to find the comment.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ED. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi,

2nd October, 1829.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHARGES.

First Charge.—I have always through life been in the habit of taking every native gentleman's little nuzzur, when he has been importunate for its acceptance, and when the refusal would have given offence, rather than contest the point. Squabbles which I have often known to arise, and which I have been under the disagreeable necessity of sometimes punishing in my own servants, between the parties and the Durbar attendants, from the latter snatching at the nuzzurs when refused, are thereby avoided. The whole amount in a year is a mere trifle, and the money is distributed on the spot among the attendants, or in charity, in presents, and in petty gratuities. The Commissioners will doubtless appreciate the evidence of the prosecutor's bosom friend, confidant, and associate, Ramjewun, who was every day, and all day long, peeping under the purdah to see me taking nuzzurs; who daily entered them in my private accounts at the rate of forty and fifty rupees, and who states the aggregate at the month's end to have been 200 rupees, more or less.

Second Charge.—The mighty embezzlement of 500 rupees in the sale of the Toshakhana, has already been noticed in paragraph 19. The inferred *peculation* by the Baboo of three articles of jewellery, falls rather on the treasurer who omitted them in his entry, than on the Baboo who inserted them in his invoice of the Khilut to which they belonged. The note in the invoice, that the articles would be sent hereafter, is a *palpable* forgery. My taking 177 rupees worth of trifling articles for domestic use, which, from the word "pay" annexed to my initials it is evident I intended to have paid for, and a few coarse cloths said to have been taken by Lady Colebrooke for private use, but

which are not traced to her, are too contemptible for serious notice. The only thanks which I have got for bringing into the treasury of Government 22,000 rupees, by the sale of some rotten articles which had been consigned by my predecessor to the rats, the worms, and the damp, will be found in this charge of criminality for appropriating to my own use four moth-eaten shawls, at a price less than what they might have *possibly* produced at auction.

Third Charge.—Hinc illæ lachrymæ. My permission to the native gentlemen, to visit Lady Colebrooke, in her private apartment, is the origin of all the rancour, hatred, and malice, which are driving this man to seek the gratification of his revenge by every violence and outrage, by every disgraceful and underhand means, which a fiend could devise, and a scoundrel put in practice. It is in evidence, that for one person, whom at my request she has consented to see, ten have been refused.

Fourth Charge.—The prosecutor's logic is here admirable. My Dewan can have, forsooth, been retained for no other purpose than as the medium of bribery, from his receiving no salary. Is the prosecutor so ignorant as not to know, that on a domestic expenditure so large as mine a Dewan must necessarily make a profit far exceeding any salary which he could receive? My Khansama would not, I imagine, exchange his profits on my kitchen for ten times his salary. The Dewan was recommended by me to Government for the pension to which his length of service entitled him, and on a certificate of the late Sir David Ochterlony, a revered name, which I regret to have occasion to quote in the same breath with one, that implies every thing that is infamous. That I am not in the habit of recommending superannuations on slight grounds, will be evident from the fact, that of two other persons on the Delhi establishment for whom I obtained pensions, one was already dead when the sanction of Government to his pension arrived from Calcutta, and the other died before he could reach his home at Gya, to which place he intended to retire on his pension. I am wholly uninformed as to the attendance of the Vakeels, or any single Vakeel, on the Baboo. They had all access to me every day, and every hour of the day, and could have had no occasion for applying to any other quarter.

My general accessibility is one of the grievous offences which have brought this conspiracy upon me. If I had, like some of my predecessors, secluded myself in my *sanctum sanctorum*, leaving the assistants to be the sole organ of communication with the Vakeels, and even with the Chieftains themselves, I might have been more acceptable to the prosecutor, and to the original mover of the whole conspiracy, the late Lieutenant Hislop. As to the auction sales, which are said to have been made by the Baboo of what are alleged to have been the presents received by Lady Colebrooke, they will be found to have been established by the prosecutor's own friend, Ramjewun, for the sake of such commission as he could get from the parties who might bring articles for sale there; and that some cast clothes and other useless trifles have occasionally been sent there by Lady Colebrooke for sale.

2. Ramjewun, the witness on the first charge, who used to peep under the purdah to see me taking nuzzurs every day, and all day long, (though from the position he assigns to himself, he could not see), into the room where I usually sat, and who used to enter them in my daily accounts at the rate of 40 or 50 rupees, and in my monthly accounts at the rate of 200 rupees, figures again in this charge, and will be found himself to have been the grand conspirator in the case of Durjun Sal, once the Bhurtpoor usurper, and now a prisoner at Allahabad. To him are addressed the letters of solicitation from Durjun Sal, and from his brother-in-law, Kullian Sing; he introduced, or, as he himself says, *recommended*, Kullian Sing to Ram Gopaul, and in concert with him were adjusted the preliminaries of the negotiation for three lacs of rupees, on the release of Durjun Sal,—that he ever had access to Lady Colebrooke, or to the Commander-in-Chief, no body will believe. Lady Colebrooke did venture one day at table to mention Durjun Sal to his Lordship, feeling some interest in his situation from having had a visit from him at Allahabad, on her way to Delhi. But whether she presumed to write to his Excellency on the subject she does not recollect. I also spoke to Lord Combermere, and by his advice I wrote to Sir Charles Metcalfe, who replied, that he agreed with me in the perfect inutility of detaining Durjun Sal in con-

finement, but that he believed Government would not consent to his release during the young Raja's minority.

Fifth Charge.—I am not aware of any prohibition against my son speculating in the purchase and sale of horses any more than in any other article of merchandise. He has sent strings of horses to Lucknow and Gwalior, as well as to Ulwur and Bhurtpoor, and I have no more concern with the latter, than with the former. The episode regarding my son's letter to the Newab of Furoknugur has very little connection with the story of the horses; the letter was in reply to one from the Newab, promising to do what from the context of it the Newab would appear to have asked him to do. My son, I believe, is not the only person who replies to letters, which people may do him the favour to write to him. The claim, for the accomplishment of which the Vakeel had proposed in his own mind to give 4,000 rupees, I never heard of: and I now find, on enquiry, that the villages to which it relates have been out of the possession of the Furoknagur family eighty years.

Sixth Charge.—The remittances to Neemuch and Nusseerabad will be found to have been effected, during Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration, occasionally as high as 1″10 to the former place, and 1″6 to the latter place. They had, however, been latterly reduced to the rate of 1″2 to Neemuch, and fourteen annas, and ultimately twelve annas, to Nusseerabad. From my first arrival, the bankers complained of this reduced rate, alleging the great losses which had been experienced by them from a robbery of 48,000 rupees in Jujhur, of 36,000 rupees in Jeypoor, and of 10,000 rupees in Scindia's territory, for none of which Government had afforded them any assistance in recovering compensation. After long discussion, I entered into a contract with a respectable house, at the rate of 1″4 to Neemuch, and 1 to Nusseerabad; and the contract was made for a year certain to enable them to stand all possible losses. A counter proposition was made to me, through Mr. Trevelyan, by his bosom friend and confidant, Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree, which I rejected on the grounds of the man's notorious pauperism, and of his evident object being merely to get into his own hands any douceur which might be derivable on the negotiation

of the remittances. His own testimony will shew, that the utmost saving to be effected by the acceptance of his proposals would have been 250 rupees a month, and if a douceur to that trifling amount was to be derived, I should certainly prefer its going into my son's pocket, than into his. The whole of the remittances to these places under the contract have been 35,92,145, of which 19,96,000 to Neemuch, and 15,96,145 to Nusseerabad; and the difference between the insurance received by the bankers at the contract rates, and the lowest rate of my predecessor, two annas on the nineteen lacs, and four annas on the fifteen lacs will amount to 6,385, in the course of nearly two years, in the proportion of 2,359 on the former, and 3,990 in the latter, being not the fifteenth part of the 88,000 rupees lost by the bankers through robbery. The remittances to Loodiana will be found to have been made formerly at 1/4, which we now effected at one rupee, and those at Kurnaul at one rupee, which are now done at eight annas.

2. Mr. Trevelyan has certainly, during this period, negociated two remittances, one of a lac to each of the stations of Neemuch and Nusseerabad, at one rupee and fourteen annas respectively, and the other of two lacs to each of those places, half at the same rates, and half at a further reduced rate of fourteen annas and ten annas respectively. The mode in which he negotiated them will be found in the evidence of the bankers, who, rather than be excluded from the employ of Government, would have (at his importunities and threats,) agreed to do the job for nothing. As for the numerous notes of mine, which he has produced from his treasured store of two years, they prove nothing but the early period at which he began to assume the privilege of dictating to his superior, and to consider himself like Trinculo, (though he might allow me to be King,) Viceroy over me.

3. The correspondence of Mr. Cavendish, which has been produced, also proves nothing but an attempt, on the part of him and Mr. T. Metcalfe in concert, to throw the negotiation of the remittances into the hands of the latter as collector of Delhi, and the monopoly of them into the hands of the Ajmeer bankers; with which view he suppresses the terms that they

are willing to accept for fear of their being underbid by the Delhi bankers." As for his idea of a saving of 10,000 rupees a year to Government, his knowledge of the subject may be duly appreciated by the fact, that the yearly average of the remittances in three years, (1825 to 1828,) amounts to 20,75,000 in the proportion of 12,45,500 to Neemuch, and 8,29,500 to Nusseerabad. The entire insurance on which, amounts to 23,864, at the present rates; that by a reduction of the four annas, which my son is charged with pocketting, the saving would be only 5,184, and that to effect a saving of 10,000 rupees, a reduction must take place of a full half of those rates.

4. As a further specimen of the prosecutor's malignity and inveteracy of hatred, and, as applicable to this Charge, I will add, that after having failed in his attempt to effect his object through Mr. Fraser, who was too honourable to lend himself to his malice, he has prevailed on Mr. Hawkins, who has replaced Mr. Fraser as my substitute during my suspension, to remove my son from his petty appointment in the residency treasury, and to dismiss the treasurer under him, and even the poor harmless Bengalee writer in his office. How infernal must be that rancour which seeks its gratification in the ruin of a young man, on his entrance into life, merely because connected with myself! He has also found in Mr. Hawkins a ready instrument in the attempt to pass some petty blackguard insults on me,—such as sending an impertinent verbal message through a common chuprassee, and afterwards through one of the country-born writers, to demand some trifling articles belonging to the residency,—sending a verbal message to require the remainder of a small detachment which I had retained of the escort,—sending a servant with a verbal order to my shepherd to take my sheep out of my own sheep-house,—proposing to Government the stoppage of my salary during my suspension,—and calling upon me to furnish him with an explanation of my conduct on some points. Mr. Hawkins seems resolved to avoid the fate of Mr. Fraser by not being commonly civil to me.

Seventh Charge.—I never saw nor heard of the horse sent by the Bikaneer Raja. I now understand that it is in the resi-

dency stables unsold. The prosecutor may perhaps explain what private use he charges me with, having appropriated it to.

2. The Bikaneer Vakeels first offered a sum of 7,000 rupees, as the nuzzurana to be paid by the Raja, on the occasion of his accession to his principality, and I insisted on its being made up to a round sum of 500 gold mohurs, or 8000 rupees.

3. It appears, from the evidence, that when the Vakeels saw the howdah which my son had prepared, as part of the Raja's khilut of investiture, at the price of 400 rupees, which I had assigned for the purpose, they objected to it as not being sufficiently handsome or costly for the Raja's dignity, and solicited a silver howdah, the additional expense of which the raja would defray. I was at the time on circuit, and my son prepared the silver howdah at Delhi, to go with the mission to Bikaneer. The Vakeels, on their return from Bikaneer, brought with them 8,000 rupees for the nuzzurana, and 1,000 rupees for the howdah, the former of which was carried to the credit of Government, and the latter was repaid to my son, who had advanced the money.

4. I did give the Vakeels a khilut each, on the occasion of their presenting the nuzzurana, and I would do it again. The Rajah solicited it on the grounds that he was the first independent prince who had been prevailed upon to set the example of the payment of the nuzzurana, and he therefore trusted that he might not be the first to incur the disgrace of the refusal of the customary khiluts to his Vakeels. As to the prohibition alluded to by the prosecutor, he seems to consider a resident at Delhi tied down like a private soldier by the articles of war, under terror of castigation. I, on the contrary, claim an extensive discretion, in the exercise of which I am under no responsibility to Mr. Trevelyan's grovelling notions.

Eighth Charge.—On my appointing my son to succeed Mr. Dunn as assistant in the residency treasury, and as deputy postmaster, it was a matter of convenience to purchase Mr. Dunn's house, with a view of retaining the several establishments there as formerly. The money required for the purchase, 20,000 rupees, was borrowed by my son in the first instance from a Sirkar, named Raja Ram, on a mortgage of the premises for

eight months, and, on his pressing for the money when due, the amount was offered by Rao Ram Buksh, to whom the mortgage was in consequence transferred. Whether he lent to my son his own cash, or his master's, the Rajah of Ulwur, and how much of the loan may have been repaid, or may still be due, I know not. It is a transaction of my son's from first to last, with which I had no concern, except adding my collateral security to it, as I had done in the case of the first loan. Rao Ram Buksh is of a wealthy family, and the loan by him to Raja Kullian Sing of 13,000 rupees on a pledge of jewels, will be found in the evidence. There is no more difficulty in believing that he lent 20,000 on a mortgage, than 13,000 on a pawn. The purchase deeds of the house are all in my son's name.

2. Of the durbars said to have been held by Balik Ram, and particularly of the secret visits of Mulla to him, the four witnesses who have been produced by the prosecutor, are all proved to be perjured. One witness, who pretends to have seen Mulla visit Balik Ram in disguise, had already left Balik Ram's service before Mulla came to Delhi, and they have all laid the scene of the visit in a house which Balik Ram did not occupy till five months after the time when the fact is alleged to have occurred. The extracts from newspapers, the value of which documents the Commissioners have already learnt to appreciate, will shew that the prosecutor is obliged to rake the very kennels for evidence. If the Vakeels had confined their durbars to the prosecutor's bosom friends and confidants, whom he has been seen visiting at midnight in disguise, through some dark stinking alleys, we should not have heard so much about them. In addition to the durbars of Bukhtawur and Ramjewan, a rival durbar has now existed some time past of the aides-de-camp who have accompanied Mr. Hawkins from Bareilly.

3. Lady Colebrooke one day admired the elephant on which Rao Ram Buksh came to my house, and proposed to purchase it; to which he replied, that the animal belonged to his master, who could not hear of a sale, but would readily take something in exchange; and I accordingly gave him, for the Raja, the Khus Tents which had been received as a present from Jodhpoor. Lady Colebrooke had then an idea of riding on it her-

self, but she never once mounted it; and it was, therefore, sent among the rest of the public elephants in the public Feel Khana, where it has been ever since. The prosecutor himself is, at this moment, riding it, whenever he can get the loan of it from Mr. Hawkins. The present of a gun to the Rao Raja was in consequence of his application for my assistance in procuring for him a double-barrelled rifle for his tiger shooting; and which, when procured, I refused to let him pay for. I may have also presented him with a brace of pistols, but I do not recollect it; nor do I know whether the circumstance occurred before the prohibition which the prosecutor is so fond of quoting, and which his grovelling ideas can discover no possible political reasons for dispensing with.

4. To this Charge, as well as to the Fifth, regarding my son's speculation in horses to Ulwur, and the effect of my visit to Ulwur on the state of the parties there, the prosecutor wished to record on the proceedings of the commission certain extracts from the Ulwur newspapers, on an allegation of the news-writer being a confidential officer of Government, and his reports being therefore entitled to the same credit as the correspondence of a British ambassador at the court of Paris or Vienna. The news-writer was himself summoned, and the degree of credit due to his reports was instantly ascertained by his admission, that he had never reported a single fact on his own knowledge, but merely from the information derived from a khubburdar, or reporter, a common fellow, entertained at three or four rupees a month, to pick up news in the bazar. The credibility of his facts may also be judged of from his mentioning the transmission of 1½ lacs of rupees from Ulwur to Delhi, whereas the whole of the money received from Ulwur at Delhi amounts to 40,000 rupees. It is attempted to connect, by the proximity of dates, the loan for payment of the house with the release of Mulla; Rao Ram Buksh was allowed to come to Delhi on the 25th of April, on the express condition that Mulla's case was never to be brought into question, in consequence of a report originally circulated, that he, (Ram Buksh,) was coming to Delhi laden with lacs of rupees, for the express purpose of purchasing, not only Mulla's release, but his recognition as prime minister.

The order of Government for Mulla's release is dated 23d of May, and is proved to have been known at Ulwur, about the beginning of the second week of June; and yet Rao Ram Buksh is represented as writing to the Raja at the end of the third week of June,—a fortnight after the order for Mulla's release was actually known to the Raja,—for money to help him in completing a scheme which he had laid for effecting that release.

5. Rao Ram Buksh's assistance had been asked for the loan of a specific sum of 20,000 rupees, for a specific purpose; more was not asked of him, and more was never received from him. The whole of the money appears to have arrived about the same time—30,000 on the 22d of June, 5,000 on the 26th, and 5,000 on the 27th—and to have been brought for the double purpose of the two loans of 20,000 to my son, and 13,000 to the Kishengurh Rajah, and of some personal expenses of Rao Ram Buksh. The money was paid to my son on the 16th July, and that to the Kishengurh Rajah on the 4th.

6. The order for the release of Mulla was issued on the 24th June. Perhaps it may be surmised that the loan to the Kishengurh Rajah also had some connection with me and Mulla's release. One observation remains to be made relative to the numerous extracts which the prosecutor has exhibited from the Ulwur newspapers. It was his duty, as my assistant, to peruse the daily reports from the newspapers, at the several independent states, for the purpose of communicating to me their contents. Why were these reports, which are now deemed so important, withheld from me at the time? The answer is plain—They were to be treasured up in the dark, like every thing else, for the long meditated attack which was to explode upon me like a mine.

7. The Ulwur Vakeel in this case, Jewahurlol, and the Lalla Baboo's Gomashta, Deby Churn, in the Seventh Article of the Tenth Charge, are the two persons with whom Mr. Trevelyan has been most urgent to bring them, by threats and promises, to his party. The former he has tried to tempt by an offer of making and keeping him as head Vakeel from Ulwur, in defiance of the Rao Raja; the latter by a promise of making him Dewan at Bhurtpoor. But his threats and promises will no longer pass

current. The prosecutor is, perhaps, as sanguine in his expectation of his reward from Government as he is liberal in his promises to others. And we shall see him, on the result of these proceedings, promoted to some political agency where he may sit down infamous and contented.

8. The Commissioners will observe that not an attempt has been made to adduce any evidence of the alleged payment of 13,000 rupees to me through Balik Ram from Akhee Sing, except the shameless perjury of the four witnesses above alluded to, who saw gold mohurs and jewels upon his bed, and a pile of silver under his bed. The prosecutor, who brings forward such witnesses, is ten times more infamous than the starving creatures whom he has suborned.

Ninth Charge.—The present of a double-barrelled gun to the Raja of Pattiala was sent under similar circumstances as the gun to Ulwur. The hundred gold mohurs were sent to him as the usual offering on the marriage of his brother, in consequence of the political agent in charge of the protected states having previously sent him a similar present of 1,000 rupees. The correspondence on this subject is on the records of Government. It is observable, that while the prosecutor charges the transmission of the gun and nuptial present to Pattiala on me as a disobedience of the prohibitory orders of Government, and while I avow the fact, and allege my motives in having deviated from those orders on my own responsibility, the prosecutor has amused himself and the Commissioners by an attempt to prove that both were clandestine transactions of the Baboo—a sprat to catch a whale. This is not the only instance where the prosecutor will be found to charge one thing, and to adduce evidence to another. With regard to the sale of the carriage and horses to the Pattiala Raja, I will only add that Sir Charles Metcalfe is believed in this city to have sold a carriage to the late Newab Murtuzza Khan, for 20,000 rupees. An attempt, however, is made to connect the sale with the Dooluddee dispute between the Pattiala and the Nabah Rajas. The sale was made at the end of November, 1828. The correspondence about Dooluddee took place between April and July, and the final orders of Government are dated in August. The Commissioners will also judge whether any particular bias is evinced by me towards the Pattiala side of the

question; an undue advantage was, indeed, given to the Pattiala Raja by a volunteer interference of Mr. Trevelyan, in October, regarding the mode of carrying the orders of Government into execution. And the Commissioners will observe what trouble I had to remedy, in favour of the Nabah Raja, the injury which had thereby been done to him. It is argued, that I could not have sold the coach to the Pattiala Raja, because it was contained in the list of the residency property purchased by Shumshodeen. I had originally proposed to sell to the Raja a large self-playing organ which Lady Colebrooke had received from Calcutta, but he preferred the carriage; and as I had the use of all the residency property until I should leave Delhi, it was immaterial, as far as Shumshodeen was concerned, whether I retained for him Sir David Ochterlony's coach, or my own barouche, or my English chariot.

Tenth Charge.—Occurrences alleged during my circuit from Goorgaon to Ferozepoor, Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, and Bulumgurh.

1. Agha Manus, the head officer of Begum Sumroo, at Goorgaon, waited on me while I was there on circuit, and insisted, in the name of his mistress, and by her positive orders, that he should be at the charge of our entertainment during the time we should remain within her territory. He accordingly paid 500 rupees to my Dewan for the table expenses of the three or four days that the camp remained there.

2. I believe that Lady Colebrooke may have presented to Shumshodeen, or to his brother Ibrahim Alli, and to his mother and Begum, when she visited the female apartments at Ferozepoor, the articles mentioned in this Charge, of a brace of pistols and two watches. Nothing in return, is stated in the evidence, as having been received by myself. The various and valuable presents received in return by Lady Colebrooke and the Baboo, are proved by Ramjewan himself to have been a petticoat and shawl by the former, and a shawl by the latter. The Commissioners well know what credit to give to Ramjewan's story of the 100 gold mohurs paid to myself, and of 50 gold mohurs paid to Lady Colebrooke. I know of only one 50 gold mohurs received at Ferozepoor, which are at the credit of Government as a nuzzur for the grant of a Noubut.

3. I have no concern with what Ram Gopaul may have received from Raja Bulwunt Sing of Tejara. Notwithstanding the connection, which the prosecutor attempts to insinuate between myself and the Baboo, one would imagine that the prosecutor must have been bred up in a pettyfogging attorney's office, from the eternal reiteration of the verbiage through which he thinks to connect me with the Baboo's alleged transactions, charging me with having *allowed, permitted, encouraged,* and *enabled the said Baboo, through the corrupt understanding aforesaid so existing between them.*

4. All that I can understand, from what has been produced by the informer, is, that the books of the Baboo's Podedar contains an entry of a Hoondee for 3000 rupees, at the credit of the Baboo, received from Chummunlol, a Tejara banker, on Delhi; and that the same Hoondee is found in the books of Ramjee Mull, a Delhi banker, at the credit of Mr. Deane, by order of the Baboo. How these entries connect the transaction with me, I know not. The volunteer Gomastah, of Chummunlol, who pretends to have entered the Hoondee in the books as nuzzurs to the resident, had been dismissed from his situation before the period to which he refers.

2. In this case it has appeared that the burglarious entry into the bankers' houses was not to be confined to Delhi. Some public horsemen were sent by the informer, (who has the public establishments at his command, with liberty to insult and bully, through their agency, every native independent state,) to Tejara, to break open the house of the banker Chummunlol, and to bring away forcibly the man himself, and every thing that might be found in the shape of an account. Why was not Chummunlol produced, notwithstanding that he and his books were in attendance?

5. I believe that when Lady Colebrooke visited the Rao Raja in his own palace at Ulwur, she may have presented him with a pair of pistols, and his mother, as well as his favourite's mother, with a watch each. The Rao Raja insisted, as is usual on such occasions, to be permitted to be at the expense of feeding the whole camp during its stay at Ulwur. Flour, ghee, salt, sugar, &c. were accordingly distributed daily to every native in

the camp. Whether the Rao Raja paid to my Khansama 2000 rupees, or what other sum, for the expense of my table, during the same period, I know not. If he could have furnished the dinners through his own servants, and the wines from his own stores, I should have saved so much money. But no person is ignorant that when an English gentleman dines with a native chieftain, the dinners and wines are furnished by the gentleman's servants, and from his stores. Such entertainments, and the acceptance of a few trays of fresh and dry fruits, which the natives feel a pleasure in presenting; and the interchange of petty tokens of regard on one side, and of attachment on the other, are the only ties of union between us and the natives. The object now of our modern reformers is to put an end to all friendly intercourse,—to all interchange of mutual courtesy, between us and our subjects! They, perhaps, contemplate some important political benefit from the estrangement which they are resolved to effect; but I congratulate myself on the prospect of leaving this country before the blessed effects of the alienation which they are resolved to accomplish, can shew themselves. It is a fact, however ridiculous it may appear, that under the order of Government prohibiting the acceptance of Dhalees, a gentleman in high station refused permission to his wife's acceptance of a few Narcissus flowers from a native gentleman, the produce of his horticultural amusements.

6. I have no concern with what the Rao Raja may have given at Ulwur to Ram Gopal or to Rao Balik Ram; nor am I answerable for the acts of the first in consequence of his being my private servant, or of the latter under the pretended connection implied on the terms of friend, associate, and confidant, any more than I can be responsible for what the Raja may have given to my chobdars or other domestics, or to the domestics of the prosecutor himself. The Raja applied to me for permission to the Vakeels and all the native gentlemen in my camp, to visit him at the palace. Such of them as were inclined to receive khiluts from the Raja, went to the palace; such as were otherwise disposed kept away.

2. With reference to this article of Charge, the prosecutor has examined the Ulwur news-writer as to the effect which my

visit to Ulwur has had on the state of parties there. A visit which he at the same time alleges that he endeavoured to dissuade me from. I wonder who this unfledged Mentor is who thus presumes to be at all times giving me advice. I can recognise in him a self-constituted spy on my actions—eating my bread and plotting my ruin! But I know not who constituted him my instructor. The news-writer tries to insinuate that my visit to Ulwur had increased the influence and authority of Mulla's brother Gobirdhun Khowas, while he at the same time acknowledges that all opposition had long before ceased by the withdrawal of Akhee Sing; and that the authority of Mulla's relations was already fully established. My report to Government of my proceedings at Ulwur will shew that I never expected to upset this influence, and that I should not have gone there if it had not been for the repeated promises which I had given to the Raja subsequently to the murder of his favourite. Some further remarks may, however, be necessary for elucidating the subject, although the Commissioners must by this time be as sick of Ulwur and Mulla as myself.

3. Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Stirling had attached so much importance to this personage as to induce Lord Amherst to reject the Raja's presents, to refuse his visits, and to discontinue correspondence with him. In this degraded situation, I found the Raja, and I succeeded in re-establishing for him the interrupted correspondence with Government, on his sending Mulla to reside at Delhi, out of the reach of the ostensible administration of affairs. For of the virtual administration, through the instrumentality of his relations and partizans, neither Sir Charles Metcalfe nor myself ever expected to divest him. Nor do I see what right Government had to attempt to divest him of it, or to interfere at all about him.

4. I afterwards found that the mere re-establishment of correspondence had not satisfied the Raja, at least that it did not satisfy Mulla, and that the city of Delhi was full of whispers of the many lacs which Mulla was to disburse for being recognized by Government as Prime Minister; and to put an end to these reports, as far as they could affect my character, I sent Mulla into confinement at Hansi, on the 31st March, 1828. He had

come to Delhi on the 4th November, 1827. During, the whole of this time he was never once admitted at the Residency, nor was any communication held with him from the Residency; so much so, that even on his coming to Delhi, I refused to give him a Purwanah, or any other writing in the shape of what the Raja asked for as a safeguard. The Commission will also observe that I refused on the 5th April the proposed mission of Rao Ram Buksh to replace Thakoor Akhee Sing as Vakeel here, until the Raja gave a public contradiction to the report of his being deputed to negotiate the return of Mulla. The orders of Government of 23d May for Mulla's release were sufficiently indicative of the opinion which the new administration (Lord Amherst had gone to England) entertained of Mulla's insignificance, and confirmed me in the resolution of treating him with the same indifference and neglect with which I had treated him from the preceding November. He remained accordingly wholly unnoticed by me from 24th June, when he was released, till 16th September, when he was murdered. In this period, the contest arose between him and the Rajpoot Thakoors which brought on his death, but which ended in the discomfiture and exile of the Rajpoots, and consequently in the exaltation of his brother Gobirdhun. My promise to visit the Raja had been given three times subsequently to Mulla's assassination. Government were apprised of this promise, and were also informed that if it had not been for such promise I should not have gone to Ulwur, in the view to any good which could be effected in checking the power of the favourite; nor do I know of any right that Government or myself could have to interfere in this respect. The Ulwur newswriter has stated, that after the expulsion of Akhee Sing, no party remained which could oppose Gobirdhun; and I had long known the fact to be such. Still, however, I resolved to give no countenance from myself, and still less from Government, to his elevation. When therefore on my approach to Ulwur, it was proposed that Gobirdhun should come at the head of the deputation to meet me, I positively refused it, and the Killedar of the Hill Fort was deputed in his stead. When the Raja solicited me to pay in company with himself a visit of condolence to Mulla's mother, I refused it as peremptorily. When he after-

wards requested that I would give Gobirdhun a khilut on the part of Government; and when disappointed in that application, a khilut from myself, and ultimately that I would be present at the Raja's conferring a khilut on him, every one of these requests was equally negatived. As for the Kareetah mentioned by the news-writer, the copy of it is on record, and it will be found to relate not to Gobirdhun alone, but to include also the person who had been deputed to attend my camp to the Ulwur frontier, to assist it with supplies. In fact, the Kareetah had been originally ordered by me for this man only. And it was by an application, through the prosecutor himself, that Gobirdhun subsequently got his name introduced into it. With regard to Ram Buksh's negotiation for Mulla's release, in consequence of which one lac and a half of rupees was sent from Ulwur, it may be sufficient to observe that Ram Buksh had been permitted to come to Delhi on the 25th April, from which time until 24th June, three weeks after the order of Government for the release of Mulla had been actually known at Ulwur, no negotiation is heard of.

7. I was indebted to Ramjee Mull 10,000 rupees, which he advanced to Mr. C. Deane, a young ward of mine, to set him up in some indigo speculation, and Ramjee Mull beginning to be very urgent for payment before I returned to Delhi, I procured a loan from Debeechurn, the Gomashta of Lalla Baboo. A hoondee for 10,000 rupees of the amount so borrowed was transmitted to Ramjee Mull at Delhi, in payment of the debt to him; and a further sum of 6,000 rupees remained in the hands of the Baboo or of the Podedar for the expences of my camp, which every person will be aware must have been very great with four double poled tents for the accommodation of my family. The Gomashta holds my note of hand for the whole 16,000 rupees.

2. On the occasion of Lady Colebrooke's visiting, in company with myself and Col. Lockett, Ranee Imrut Kowar, at Bhurtpoor, she did present to the Ranee a gold watch, the value of which I fancy is quite immaterial to the Charge; and she gave a pair of shawls to a messenger, who on the next day came to her tent with the Ranee's compliments. Until English ladies of rank, and the wives of the highest British functionaries shall

be brought down to the level of Mr. Hawkins's and the prosecutor's Hindostanee kept mistresses, I imagine that every person, except the prosecutor, will consider them entitled to partake of the privileges attached to the stations of their husbands.

3. The letter from Captain Ross, referred to in the margin, will be a good specimen of the mode which was proposed to have been pursued for extorting information from the Ranee, and which is pursued in a variety of instances. But Captain Ross was too honourable and high-minded a person to lend himself to such base proceedings.

8. The prosecutor's main-stay and universal witness Ramjewun was also examined as to the general transactions of my circuit. It would be a most useless labour to follow this convenient witness through a narrative as long as the circuit itself, every word of which rests on information pretended to have been derived from the communicative disposition of his quondam master, my Dewan, and to have been treasured up for future use, in a memory as retentive as Mr. Trevelyan's. The veracity of this ready swearer may be judged of by a comparison of some of his facts with the stubborn test of dates. He states that Dewan Hetelol came to Delhi four months previously to my going on circuit, for the purpose of soliciting from me a report to Calcutta, which might procure the release of Sireejee Nuncomar, the prisoner at Agra, when a negotiation took place for the payment of 19,000 rupees; that the order for his release was received from Calcutta twenty-five days before my leaving Delhi, when a sum of 6,000 rupees in gold mohurs was obtained from Dewan Hetelol with the greatest difficulty and importunity, and that a further sum of 11,600 rupees in hoondees on Calcutta was subsequently obtained from him at Muttra. The public correspondence shews, that the order of Government for Sireejee's release had been issued four months before my circuit, and that Sireejee himself had been actually released three months before it. It is also in proof that Dewan Hetelol did not accompany my camp to Muttra: he left it at Futtypoor Sekree.

2. The first proposition to Government for the release of Sireejee Nuncomar was made by Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the 2d May, 1827, in reply to which I was informed by the Gover-

nor-general, on the 5th of August, that in concurrence with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the 6th of July, he was not pleased to order the prisoner's release. The next proposition came from the Commander-in-Chief himself in a letter to me of the 12th of January, 1828, which was transmitted by me to Government on the 17th; and in reply to which I received a letter from Government on the 1st of February, calling for the private correspondence, which, it appeared, from Lord Combermere's letter had passed between me and Brigadier Richards, commanding at Agra. This correspondence I transmitted to Government on the 7th of April; and on the 17th of July I reminded Government that no decision had yet been passed on the subject. In consequence of which, an order for his release, under date 8th August was received, and was communicated to Brigadier Richards on the 5th September. The exact date of the receipt of this order, as well as of the order for the release of Mulla, cannot be ascertained, because, among other strange irregularities and omissions in the Residency Secretary's Office, there is not a single memorandum of the date of receipt of any single letter! The Commission will, however, be satisfied not only that the letter had been received, but that Sireejee had been actually released, (he was, in fact, at the very moment, assisting at the young Raja's marriage at Jeypoor,) long before the twenty-five days which Ramjewun specifies for the event, previously to my leaving Delhi on the 1st of December, 1828.

3. Hetelol came to my camp at Ferozepoor, on his way to Jeypoor, whither he proceeded from Bhurtpoor, and therefore could not be at Muttra to advance me any money there, either on his own account or on the part of Sireejee Nuncomar. He was robbed at Ferozepoor of 6,000 rupees, which he was taking with him to Jeypoor, and, at his request, I assisted him in his distress, by purchasing from him five small hoondees, which he had brought with him on Calcutta, amounting to 3,800 rupees; the hoondees were of 1900, 960, 700, 300, and 100 rupees; the list of the hoondees will of itself show that they were intended to be disposed of by him occasionally as he might require the money. One hoondee might have sufficed for a bribe.

4. With reference to this story of Sireejee Nuncomar, Mr.

Clerk was called upon to report on the subject of any contribution which he might know to have been raised in Jeypoor and Kotah, for the purpose of effecting Sireejee's release. Mr. Clerk's reply is annexed as an official document of no small curiosity.

2. Mr. Clerk will be found talking at random of ten lacs, and one lac, and fifty thousand, and forty thousand, and other smaller sums, said to have been contributed for the release of Sireejee; on this point, it occurs to enquire of him, which of the contradictory stories he himself believes, and what better grounds he has for giving credit to any one of them than to the former tales of Jota Ram having paid three lacs of rupees for his confirmation in the ostensible ministry. I should imagine, that the remittance of even the smallest of the sums above mentioned, from either Jeypoor or Kotah, might be readily traced, whether on Agra, Muttra, or Delhi. The period, at which the contribution is supposed to have been raised, is also a point of some importance, as the proposition by Sir Charles Metcalfe for his release was made in May, 1827, and that by the Commander-in-Chief, in January, 1828; and, as I never came forward till July, 1828, Mr. Clerk might also be asked whether he has now, for the first time, heard of this contribution in consequence of his late enquiries.

3. Mr. Clerk might also, perhaps, be able to reconcile the supposed anxiety of the Rajpoot States for Sireejee's release, to the extent of being willing to disburse ten lacs for the purpose, with the total indifference evinced by them regarding his fate during the whole period of his confinement.

4. I confess that I do not understand the greatest part of Mr. Clerk's letter. The substance of all that he says appears to be, that as the native Governments do nothing without an equivalent or bribe, they therefore suspect, or pretend to suspect, our Government to be under a similar influence. Should such be really the impression among our neighbours, I fear that the occasional inconsistency of the measures of Government may have given cause for it. Government lately decided a long pending dispute between the Raja of Pattiala and his younger brother, and took the opportunity of borrowing twenty lacs from the Raja. There was no perversion of intellect in the natives,

when they connected the two circumstances together. A few years ago, Government guaranteed to the Newab Fyz Mohummud Khan the possession of Bahodor Jung Khan's estate for eleven years, on certain terms; and in less than four years, at Sir Charles Metcalfe's recommendation, they cancelled the contract. About the same period, they awarded to Ameer Allee Khan, as Ruler of Mullair Kotela, the entire possession of the lapsed share of his aunt; and, at the end of four years, on the same recommendation, they ordered it to be divided among all the brethren. In the case of Dussonda Sing, Government deliberately, on full consideration of all the proofs on both sides, awarded the estate to be an escheat; and, on his proceeding to the presidency in person, an order was obtained by him from Mr. Secretary Stirling, for a revision of the whole proceedings. The same has occurred in regard to a claimant from Captain Kennedy's division of the hills; and, in fact, every person who can afford to pay his way to Calcutta, returns with any order which he chooses to ask for.

9. I certainly did give a pair of pistols to each of the Sikree Jageerdars, two venerable old soldiers of Lord Lake's wars, and in other respects two most respectable gentlemen; and I am proud of having had it in my power to gratify two such men at so trifling an expence. The occasion of making the present was on the whole of the party in my camp breakfasting with them at their Jaghier.

10. The whole of the party dined in the house of the Raja of Bullubgurh on the first evening; and although, in consequence of the death of his uncle during the night, the dinner was not held at the Raja's house on the second evening, he insisted on being at the expence of it. Whether he paid to my Khansama 700 rupees, or any other sum greater or less, I know not. I believe, although I was not present, that Lady Colebrooke may have given a pair of pistols to the Raja, and a pair of shawls to each of his two Vakeels.

Miscellaneous. 1. During a fortnight's indisposition, which kept me away from attendance on the Commission, and interrupted the proceedings on the original Charges, an episode was introduced on the part of Captain Murray, by the transmission of

the Mullair Kotela Dewan in custody to Delhi as a witness, and by circular applications for information from Captain Murray to the several Sikh chieftains of the protected states. The papers referred to in the margin will shew the insinuating style in which Captain Murray can solicit information; and let not the transmission of a witness, as a felon, under fixed bayonets, startle any body; for such has been the practice in this proceeding. I have no doubt that the discoveries which Captain Murray is looking for, would give him particular satisfaction and pleasure, but I wish to know what authority he has for pledging Government to the same sentiments.

2. I understand that the Dewan, on his transmission from Sobathoo, was told that he would have to choose between riding on a horse, an elephant, or a jack-ass; but that the choice was not difficult, as on his arrival at Delhi he would find that I had confessed every thing, and that Ram Gopaul and Balik Ram had already been transported, (sent off to Kala Panee). The world will soon know the infamous deceptions and deliberate falsehoods which are daily put in practice for obtaining witnesses to fabricated lies; although the knowledge will come rather late for any good which it could produce; while the heartless insensibility with which all my appeals to Government have been consigned to silence and oblivion, leaves me no hope of present redress from that quarter for such illegal proceedings.

3. The Resident Vakeel at Umbala, on the part of Maha Raja Runjeet Sing, has also been repeatedly told, in the most peremptory manner, to insist with his master on the production of a true account from his wardrobes, of every article which during the last two years he may have sent to Delhi; and he has been desired to assure his master that it will be perfectly useless to stand out in contumacy, as two battalions of Sephaes are quite sufficient for the conquest of Lahore. An invasion of the Punjab for the trace of a pair or two of shawls said to have been given to a Resident's Lady!!! The informer also has lent his aid by giving the Lahore Vakeel at Delhi to understand that Captain Murray's brother is Prime Minister of England, and that it would therefore be unwise in the Maha Raja to displease Captain Murray.

4. Perhaps your Commission are not aware of the bullying, threatening, insulting terms in which your applications for information are communicated to the neighbouring independent chieftains. The universal *popularity* which such measures cannot but create, and the *gratitude* of all central India for the important suppression of Nuzzurs and Dhalees, will be somewhat on a par with the *blessings* which the prosecutor flatters himself to have poured out upon him for driving me from Delhi, and bringing Mr. Hawkins in my place.

On applying to your Commission to be furnished with copies of the authority and instructions under which Captain Murray was acting, you declined interfering to procure them. I know not why I should be refused information relative to the nature of the measures pursued against me, and the authority which prescribes them, unless it be that every person concerned is ashamed of his share in the transaction.

6. A scheme had been laid for producing in evidence promissory notes of Mulla Khawas to Balik Ram and Ram Gopaul, perhaps to myself and Lady Colebrooke, for the payment of large sums, calculated to tally with the lacs of which the Ulwur newspapers were expected to have been received as sufficient proof; and, with this view, a seal of Mulla was fabricated, under the instructions of Bukhtawur Chowdree. To be prepared to meet this attempt at forgery, I succeeded in getting two blank papers ready for filling up, with the impression of the fabricated seal, to be stolen out of the possession of one of the prosecutor's emissaries. The scheme was dropped, probably on a reflection that the consequences of detected forgery might have been more serious than those of mere subornation of perjury, or, perhaps, the abduction of the two papers may have alarmed the gang with an apprehension of the scheme being discovered. At all events, no documents of the sort were produced, and the charge regarding Mulla was left to its fate without any support. The two papers in question will be found in the Appendix.

7. The acting magistrate of Agra had been applied to for extracts from the accounts between Dewan Hetelol and Sirejee, but, as at Agra, houses cannot be burglariously entered, and bankers' books forcibly carried off, as has been done at Delhi,

the magistrate was obliged to content himself with such extracts as the parties voluntarily chose to furnish him with. These extracts appear to be an account of Dewan Hetelol, for a period of two years, with a credit of 18,851*R.* 15*A.* 6*P.* and a debt of 23,862*R.* 1*A.* but the only mention of Sireejee is to a sum of 215*R.* 8*A.* Admitting, however, the whole account to appertain to Sireejee, it will form a ridiculous contrast to the ten lacs, and one lac, and half a lac, which Mr. Clerk has been so ready to swallow.

Eleventh Charge.—1. The allegation of my having embezzled three pieces of cloth out of the trays presented to me by the late Newab Ahmud Buksh Khan, in August, 1827, is too contemptible a charge to deserve a serious reply.

2. The Charge is for receiving 11,500 rupees from the Newab as an inducement for giving him a khilut of investiture of greater value than what it ought to have been; and the evidence adduced is for the establishment of the payment of 5,000 rupees to Lady Colebrooke's jeweller, Hoolas Raee, for a pearl necklace belonging to her, which she had employed him to sell for her; and another 5,000 rupees to Ram Gopaul, for some dealings between the latter and the Newab; and of a further sum of 1,500 rupees to Ram Gopaul, but for what purpose nobody knows. The pretended purposes, indeed, of these two larger sums are stated by Khajee Kassim, and by him alone, of all the Newab's people. This man is the Newab's former Vakeel, but for some time past out of his service. These purposes are unknown to the persons who depose to having conveyed the money, one of them in a palankeen, to the jeweller's house, at night; the other on an elephant, in the middle of the day, to Ram Gopaul's house. As I am not aware of any thing in the sale of a pearl necklace which could have required concealment, I argue, from the more undisguised mode in which the money was conveyed to Ram Gopaul, that the transaction with him must have been still more innocent than the former. As to the evidence of the omnipresent and omniscient (and during the last six months the omnipotent) Ramjewun, the Commissioners are aware of the degree of credit which may be due to the unsupported assertions of a man who resides in the prosecutor's house—who is in attendance

on him all day, and till late in the night; and who not only is at all hours repeating his own lesson, but is also employed to teach their lessons to the suborned witnesses—assertions in which he is contradicted, as on the present occasion, not only are entitled to no credit themselves, but tend to take away all credit from every thing he says.

2. Your Commission, who have been daily gratified with a sight of this ready swearer, will doubtless wonder that so contemptible an animal should, during six months, have made such a sensation in the imperial city of Delhi.

3. I do not admit any authority in the prosecutor to set himself up as a judge of the propriety of the expence incurred by me on the part of Government for the khilut given to Shumshodeen. The whole cost of this unnecessarily lavish and expensive khilut was 8,000 rupees. The unnecessary excess in the cost may, perhaps, be taken at the half, or 4,000 rupees; and as every item of the twenty subdivisions of this Charge is alleged to have occurred at, or about, the time of the khilut, and is thereby inferred to have been in contemplation of the khilut, it would appear that Shumshodeen must have paid about 25,000 rupees with a view to obtaining 4,000. The absurdity of the allegation is self-evident.

3. The absurdity is still greater of the allegation that I had used my influence to induce Newab Shumshodeen Khan to present seven pairs of shawls to the ladies of the party who accompanied his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Newab's house, on the occasion of his lordship's accepting an invitation from the Newab. Of what interest could it be to me whether other men's wives received shawls or not? It is too ridiculous for serious notice.

4. I did not sell the furniture of the Residency to the Newab Shumshodeen Khan. He had just succeeded to his father, and had come into possession of a large sum of ready money; and his Vakeels took the opportunity of proposing to me, that as it might be inconvenient to me to borrow the large sum of 50,000 rupees, which I was to pay to Sir Charles Metcalfe for the residency property, considering the short time that I proposed to remain in India, and the danger of not realizing half the money

for the articles at my departure, the Newab should purchase the furniture and fixtures, independent of the consumable articles such as wine, &c. with permission to me to use the property during my stay, and with liberty to the Newab, after my departure, to remove it to either of his houses in Delhi or Ferozepore, or to accommodate my successor with it. The Newab took the articles at the valuation which was made by Mr. Metcalfe and Doctor Ludlow, on the part of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and by Captain Grant and Doctor Rankin, on my part; and he is possessed of the list of the whole. As I have been long since ejected from the Residency, with no prospect of ever occupying it again, the Newab is at liberty to remove the property whenever he chooses. The Newab already possesses a considerable portion of the same furniture, purchased by his father from Sir David Ochterlony.

2. Whatever may be the letter of the law in regard to this transaction, I cannot but congratulate myself most cordially on my having adopted it, as I should otherwise have now found myself saddled with 30,000 rupees of furniture, no part of which my designated successor Mr. Hawkins, is disposed to purchase, and for which no other purchaser could, of course, be expected.

3. It may be material to state, as a specimen of the little credit to be reposed in Ramjewun's veracity, that the money was not brought away in one sum on an elephant, nor by him, as sworn by him; 8,000 rupees were brought from Mogul Beg's house, on the 17th May, by bearers, and 22,000 rupees on the 19th May, by another man called Ramjye, on an elephant; and the money was conveyed direct to the banking-house of Ramjee Mull, who had contracted to furnish the Calcutta hoondies for transmission to Sir Charles Metcalfe.

5. There are five nuzzurs from Newab Shumshodeen to the Governor-General, at the credit of Government, in the treasury accounts of the Residency, one of 11 gold mohurs, and four of 51 gold mohurs each. I know of no other nuzzurs ever presented by him.

6. The alleged nuzzur of 50 gold mohurs to Lady Colebrooke turns out to be the price of an upright piano forte, which she brought out from England with her, and which the Newab asked to purchase.

7. This former Vakeel of Shumshodeen (Khajee Kassim) states that Lady Colebrooke did not herself accompany me to the Newab's house, but that Ram Gopaul was there to pounce upon the contents of the trays, and to carry them off to her. I doubt the fact, but it is not worth the trouble of disproving. Ram Jewun and Khajee Kassim, and any other scoundrel are left at liberty to swear any thing they may choose against me and Lady Colebrooke, through the person of Ram Gopaul, in consequence of Government having taken the precaution to deprive me of his testimony.

8. Of the 1,500 rupees charged in this item as a present to Lady Colebrooke, in lieu of shawls, on the occasion of Shumshodeen's giving a dinner to the station at the Residency, the only witness brought forward (the discarded Vakeel Khajee Kassim) states, in the first instance, the sum of 1000 rupees to have been paid to my Khansama for the dinner, and 500 rupees as a khilut for Lady Colebrooke, though he would subsequently appear to intend to say that the money for the dinner was a mere pretence, and that the whole was for her khilut. Whatever may have been his intention, he has not attempted to trace the money to her, and no further notice of this item can therefore be requisite.

9. Khajee Kassim, who may almost rival Ramjewun himself in swearing, deposes to Hoolas Raee's having applied to him to purchase a pair of kurras, at 1,000 rupees, for the purpose of their being presented by Shumshodeen to Lady Colebrooke. Khajee Kassim states that he referred Hoolas Raee to Shumshodeen, who three or four days afterwards told him (Khajee Kassim) that he had purchased a pair of kurras from Hoolas Raee, for 1,000 rupees, and ordered the money to be paid to the latter accordingly. The final disposal of the kurras does not appear.

10. I am aware of Lady Colebrooke's having given to the Newab a plated tea urn, (not a silver milk bowl) which used to stand on her breakfast table, on his admiring it one day; but I have no concern with its having been carried to the Newab, by Hoolas Raee, the jeweller, or with the latter having received 100 rupees and a pair of shawls, from the Newab, on the occasion.

11. This item is admitted to be the same as the Second.

The Commissioners will not fail to observe that of the preceding eleven subdivisions of this Charge, all, except the sale of the furniture, involve the name of Lady Colebrooke. They will also find that, among the whole of the Charges, her name occurs no less than thirty-two times. I shall say nothing of the prosecutor's gallantry, as I conclude that the greater contrast his proceedings exhibit, to what might have been expected from a gentleman, the greater he expects will be his merit with Government. I only quote the circumstance as a confirmation of what I have so repeatedly asserted, that the whole of the Proceedings are to be attributed to the inveterate hatred of the prosecutor towards Lady Colebrooke, as far as the prosecutor is concerned.

12. to 20. I have no concern with what may even be proved upon my son and my servant, further than a participation or connivance may be established against myself, notwithstanding the lawyer-like reiteration of the words allowed, permitted, encouraged, and enabled; but some remarks may be necessary on each item.

12. The allegation of the Newab's having given my son and his moonshee a few shawls is too contemptible for me to notice it, as far as it can regard myself.

13. Khajee Kassim deposes to having authorized the banker Shumkur to pay to my son's moonshee 50 gold mohurs, on one occasion, and 140 gold mohurs on another. The banker swears that he paid nothing to the moonshee, but 206 gold mohurs to Khajee Kassim, who would therefore appear to have cheated his master out of the money under the false pretence of having paid it to my son.

14. The alleged receipt of a horse by my son, is not worth a moment's notice. Khajee Kassim acknowledges that the sum of 1,250 rupees, mentioned in this item, was paid for some shawl goods, purchased from Hussein Ullee Beg, by the Newab.

15. This was verbally explained to include, by mistake, the above sum of 1,250 rupees, and a further sum of 1,000 rupees, as the nuzzur to my son's wife. No evidence has been adduced of the latter.

16. No evidence has been produced to the alleged payment of 1,500 rupees to my son on the occasion of the birth of his child.

17. I have no concern with Ram Gopaul's appropriating to his own use, as many shawls as his friends may be disposed to give him.

18. Khajee Kassim states the sum of 1,000 rupees, mentioned in this item, to have been demanded by Ram Gopaul, as the expence of one of the dinners given by Shumshodeen, with the assistance of my servants and stores; but he adds, that he considers such pretence for the demand to have been false. He states the same opinion in regard to the sum of 1,000 rupees, received by Ram Gopaul, on a similar pretence. (No. 8,) My servants furnished Shumshodeen with three public entertainments, and it would appear that his quondam Vakeel wishes to exonerate him from the payment of the expences of either of them.

19. Khajee Kassim can recollect having paid to Ram Gopaul such a mere trifle as 302 rupees, but his memory has conveniently forgotten the purpose for which it was paid.

20. The prosecutor must have been well aware that he was insinuating a deliberate falsehood, in imputing to me any knowledge of the alleged payment of 800 rupees, as a gratuity to the Sircars under my Dewan, or to any other description of inferior servants. The prosecutor ought to evince his public zeal by making his friend Ramjewun set the example, by refunding the portion which he may have received of it.

2. It may be necessary to add some remarks about this man Khajee Kassim, who has been induced to come forward himself with this general narrative of transactions, in none of which, however, except in the public transaction regarding the furniture of the Residency, he has ventured to introduce my name, and to bring forward his brother, and two of his connections, as witnesses.

3. It is universally believed that the inducement held out to him has been a promise of obtaining for him, at his option, either through the prosecutor's influence with Colonel Locket, on the return of the latter to Bhurtpoor, a lucrative appointment as Vakeel to the Regency; or, through the interest which he pretends to have with Mr. Maddock, the command of the Resident's Russala Escort, at Lucknow.

Twelfth Charge.—I have as little concern in Ram Gopaul's acceptance of 800 rupees from Sirdar Dussonda Sing, as in his obtaining from the Sirdar a conditional promise for 50,000 rupees. In the first fabrications of the prosecutor, within his private apartments, this conditional promise was stated at 11,000 rupees. But whichever may have been in the contemplation of the parties, it appears to have had no influence on my proceedings. In consequence of Dussonda Sing's refusal to give the evidence dictated to him, he has met with his share of the prosecutor's vengeance in the final rejection of his claim through Mr. Hawkins's assistance.

Thirteenth Charge.—The prosecutor must be hard pushed for Charges, when he descends so low as to introduce any trifle which I may have received from the widow of my respected friend Sir David Ochterlony, on my visiting her regarding the adjustment of some pecuniary matters in dispute between her and Messrs. Palmer and Co.; nor do I know of any prohibition against the receipt of such a trifle from a private individual. As to the Ikrarnama for 1300 rupees given on her behalf by the banker, I can have no concern with it, even if it had been taken by Ram Gopaul; but it is found to have been asked for, and taken by Ramjewun, the intimate friend, confidant, and associate of the prosecutor, who is accordingly himself the holder of it; and whose attempt to connect my name, is proved to be a deliberate falsehood.

14. to 16. The prosecutor having deserted these three Charges, it is to be inferred that he was, from the first, conscious of their falsehood, and that he brought them forward, like many of the other Charges, in the reliance on what fabricated evidence he and his emissaries might be able to obtain; and that his want of success in the evidence produced by him on the other Charges, has deterred him from exposing himself to detection in the suborned witnesses whom he might have prepared for these Charges. I will, however, add some remarks on each of them.

Fourteenth Charge.—I have no concern with any trays which my son may have received from the Tejara Raja, unless I can be proved to have connived at it. I do not find that I am charged

with having myself accepted of any trays on the occasion. With regard to the Raja's Alcaub, Lieutenant Hislop had, at the Raja's request, increased his Alcaub to the same rank as that of the Ulwur Raja, without reference to me, or any permission from me. I, afterwards, on the complaint of the Rao Raja, reduced the Tejara Alcaub to something less than the Ulwur Alcaub, though, at the same time, something more than the Tejara Raja's original Alcaub, before it was enhanced by Lieutenant Hislop. It is not stated whether Lieutenant Hislop may have been paid for increasing the Alcaub, but it must appear strange that I should have received so much for reducing it. Chummunlal, the Tejara Treasurer, had been forcibly brought to Delhi with his books, but the prosecutor would appear to have been afraid to produce him or the Tejara Vakeels.

Fifteenth Charge.—I know nothing of any trays received by Lady Colebrooke on the occasion of her visiting the Newab Fyz Mahomed Khan. It is not easy to explain why the Newab should pay me 16,000 rupees for having deprived him of the profitable bargain which he held from Mr. Elliot, of Purgunna Dadree. But this is not the only instance where the prosecutor's intellect will appear to be carried away by the torrent of his malice. Why has not the prosecutor produced the Newabs, Dewan, Banker, and Vakeels, who were all in attendance.

Sixteenth Charge.—It is to be presumed that Captain Murray's threats to Runjeet Sing have failed of the effect proposed from them, of alarming the Maha Raja into the production of his Toshakhana accounts. The Lahore news-writer has been some time in attendance here, but his knowledge, like that of his Ulwur colleague, extends, probably, no further than what he may have heard from his Khubburdar. It is also to be presumed from the non-production of the Lahore Vakeel that the prosecutor was afraid to refer to him.

Seventeenth Charge.—I am not aware of any objection to my borrowing 11,000 rupees from Shoogun Chund, while at Benares, nor is it the only debt I have not yet paid off. There are no causes of eight lacs pending against him in my court. One suit for four lacs had been long before decided by Mr. Metcalfe, on a mutual agreement of the parties to divide the property of the

banking-house through the medium of arbitrators; and another suit of three lacs had been dismissed long before also, by Sir Charles Metcalfe. The latter has, indeed, since alleged that he did not intend, by his judgment in the cause of three lacs, to decide finally against the plaintiffs. Sir Charles may allege what he chooses, but the judgment declares that the plaintiffs have not proved their claim, which ought, accordingly, to be dismissed; and this judgment, if I were to remain here twenty years, I never will revise. Mr. Hawkins has, however, been found more accommodating, and as it was deemed necessary to make an example of Shoogun Chund, for his contumacy in resisting Mr. Trevelyan's clandestine inspection of the bankers' books, in his private chamber, Mr. Hawkins's indifference to Sir Charles Metcalfe's discovery that his decision was intended to be no decision, has, in the teeth of it, given judgment against Shoogun Chund for the whole amount of the claim. As for the claim of Government on Shoogun Chund for 80,000 rupees, he has a counter claim on Government for two lacs, which they appear very well disposed, if they can, to elude; and I purposely declined to enforce from Shoogun Chund the 80,000 rupees remaining due by him to Government, on the Rajpootana treasury accounts, because Government are bound, under their guarantee, to recover for him two lacs, owing to him from Jeypoor; and because it appears to me a glaring injustice, approaching very nearly to swindling, to extort from him the 80,000 rupees, in the intention of leaving him in the lurch, in regard to their own guarantee of two lacs. This, however, has been done by Mr. Hawkins, on the recommendation of Mr. Trevelyan. It was to be expected that the cold-blooded relentless hatred with which this incarnation of Satan pursues the ruin of every person who offends him, should lead him to persecute this unfortunate banker, Shoogun Chund, the representative of a family in which the aggregate wealth of Hindostan once centered, for having been the leader of the opposition to his public robbery of the bankers' books. But the most inexplicable circumstance is, that he should have found in Mr. Hawkins, a perfect stranger till within these two months, to all Delhi parties and politics, so ready and willing an instrument of his malice and revenge. This gentle-

man, at the suggestion of the former, has stepped forward to enforce, in the most remorseless and unfeeling manner, from Shoogun Chund, the immediate payment of 80,000 rupees, due to Government, on the Rajpootana treasury account; and the world will now see Government disclaiming their guarantee to him of the two lacs due to him from the Jeypoor state, and leaving him to his fate, a bankrupt, and, probably, a prisoner for debt. I may also observe that Shoogun Chund's debt to Government was, on my arrival at Delhi, one lac of rupees, and that I compelled him to discharge one instalment of twenty thousand, nearly double the amount of the money which I had previously borrowed from him. My subsequent forbearance in not enforcing the demand on him, originated solely in the determination of not making myself a party in the fraud evidently intended upon him.

2. and 3. I never received any trays from Shoogun Chund, nor do I know of any having ever been received by Lady Colebrooke. I have no concern either in any which may have been received from him by my son. The prosecutor best knows what object he had in view in the reiteration of the perverted story about Shoogun Chund's two causes of seven lacs and his deficit to Government of one lac.

4. The prosecutor may be able to explain what intrigue, corruption, bribery, and venality, he proposes to infer from my having stated to Government, that I was under no pecuniary obligation to Shoogun Chund. My being indebted to him a trifle of 11,000 rupees, advanced for the expences of the removal of my family from Benares to Delhi, I certainly do not look upon as an obligation.

5. The ivory bed was made up by Shoogun Chund, for the late Sir David Ochterlony, and remained on his hands, in consequence of this distinguished and lamented officer's death. On Lady Colebrooke's wishing to purchase it, the expence incurred in making it, was stated by Shoogun Chund at 900 rupees, which price he accordingly received for it.

6. Ram Gopaul may have received from Shoogun Chund, whatever the latter may have been disposed to give him, but I deny my ever having given permission for it.

18*th Charge.*—I am not aware of any crime in my visiting the treasurer Suntlal, who had been visited by all my predecessors. I know nothing of any trays presented to either Lady Colebrooke or my son. With regard to the five punkahs, it may be unnecessary to remind you, that a hand punkah costs about four annas, and that the silver handle is a little slip of silver tissue covering a bamboo stick of about six inches long. The prosecutor is, at this moment, refreshing himself with the cool breezes from a solid silver handled punkah as tall as himself, which is said to have been presented to him by the Jodpore Vakeel. Whether the shawls which I may have presented to Suntlal were white or black, is, I suppose, very immaterial. I gave a pair of shawls to his son Ajoodee Persaud, as treasurer to the collectorship. As for the concluding part of the Charge, I must leave the prosecutor to explain his meaning. I visited Suntlal in December, 1827, and the embezzlement occurred in April, 1828. To me the whole of it is an enigma,—*Davus sum, non Œdipus.*

2. I know not by what means Suntlal has incurred the prosecutor's resentment, except it may have been by his having successfully appealed to me against the illegal and outrageous conduct of the prosecutor, in April, 1828, in extorting by threats and duress, without my orders, or even knowledge, an engagement from his son Ajoodee Persaud, for the payment of the lac of rupees entrusted to him by the Jeypoor bankers, and carried by him to the discharge of his private claims on the Jeypoor Government. On this document, thus extorted, Mr. Hawkins, at the suggestion of the prosecutor, has now peremptorily called on Ajoodee Persaud for the immediate payment of the lac of rupees, on failure of which his house has been attached, and the few articles of personal property found therein have been allotted for sale. Nothing will be realised from either Suntlal or Ajoodee Persaud by this harsh proceeding, and Government, by looking to them for the payment, as an embezzlement of Government money, will forfeit the claim which I had reserved on the Jeypoor state, under the plea of its being a transaction between Suntlal and the Jeypoor banker, with which our Government had no concern. But the loss of a lac of rupees to Government is

a trifle, in the prosecutor's estimation, compared with the gratification of his malice, by reducing Suntlal and his family to bankruptcy and beggary. It also tends to impress on the minds of all the inhabitants of Delhi, the fate which every man is to expect, who dares to incur the displeasure of this fiend, who has, during the last six months, been keeping the whole city of Delhi, and even all the Rajpoot and Sikh States, in perpetual terror and irritation.

19. to 24. The Prosecutor has deserted these Six Charges also. Some of them he must himself have known to be unfounded; and none of them deserve any specific notice. But, for the sake of completing this series, I subjoin a short remark on each of them.

19*th Charge.*—Not a single tray was ever presented to me or Lady Colebrooke by Narunjun-lal. The prosecutor, at the time of making this assertion, must have been fully aware that he was advancing an infamous and deliberate falsehood. The little present offered through the Vakeel to his master, the Newab Ameer Khan, on the birth of a grand-child, is a trifle which all natives present to each other on such occasions. Mr. Metcalfe is said to have received more than one similar present on the birth of his son and heir.

20*th Charge.*—I accepted the Koonjpoora Newab's horse at Paneeput, in compliance with his earnest entreaties, on his first visit to me subsequent to his accession to his principality. Nor could I refuse it on such an occasion without offending him. I gave the horse to Dr. Rankin for his buggy, in consequence of the sudden death of two of his horses during the circuit. I doubt not that the Doctor will be ready enough to pay its value, if Government should be pleased to insist on it.

21*st Charge.*—Not a single tray of any description was presented to me or my party, on our visit to Raja Jyesing Rai. The prosecutor himself was of the party, and knows his assertion to be an infamous and deliberate falsehood. The Raja was one of the unfortunate persons plundered by Sir Charles Metcalfe's coachman to the extent of 20,000 rupees for a lame horse not worth 50 rupees. On applying to Sir Charles for redress, he got no other consolation than being told that the giver of a bribe was as guilty as the receiver.

22nd Charge.—I did receive an old shawl from Mirza Soleemaun Shekoh, the next brother to His Majesty, on paying him a visit, both on his arrival, and at his departure; nor do I see how I could have refused the usual compliment from a prince of the blood royal, of throwing with his own hands a shawl over my shoulders. They might be worth about 20 rupees each. One I gave to my head bearer, and the other to some other servant. On both occasions, I presented to the prince a nuzzur of two gold mohurs from my own pocket.

23rd Charge.—When His Majesty's favourite son, Mirza Salem, and his princess, did Lady Colebrooke the honor of a visit at the Residency, it was a matter of course that presents should be offered; and, as a matter of course also, with every member of the royal family, the presents were accepted. I know not what the prosecutor intends to infer from the enumeration of them: whether they were more or less, they were wholly at my own expence, and my private pocket was the only sufferer from the visit. Why the pendency of the question, regarding the surrender of the slave should have prevented my paying a visit to the prince, or receiving a visit from him, I am at a loss to understand. She was delivered back, to what the prosecutor calls perpetual slavery, by orders of Government, who, and not I, are answerable for the sufficiency of the reasons. But no one can fail to notice the perverted intellect of the prosecutor, who assigns, as an inducement to the surrender, my having presented a costly offering to the prince. People generally take bribes for doing wrong. I am the only person who was ever charged with giving a bribe for permission to do wrong.

24th Charge.—I never heard of the pair of ponchees said to have been given to Lady Colebrooke by Zouravur Chund Sete; nor do I recollect ever having heard of the man's name; and I have no concern with the 400 rupees and the shawls which he is stated to have given to Ram Gopaul.

25th Charge.—The whole of this story is a contest between the male connections of Sahiba Begum for the greatest share in the plunder of her. With which view, Khaja Kassim and his brother Khaja Wuzeer, the latter of whom has the repute of being her paramour, are prosecuting, in her name, her own

father, Koodrut Ullee Khan, and her brother-in-law, Bahador Beg, in the magistrate's court, for the alleged forgery of a receipt, which she herself sent them to acknowledge before me on her part. As for the two witnesses who speak to the payment of money, they have taken the precaution of securing themselves from refutation, if what they said were worth refuting, by charging the receipt on a man who is now at Mecca. With regard to myself, I have nothing to observe, except the infamous attempt to insinuate that Ram Gopaul, by private notes to me, while sitting in court, and my son by sitting in court with me, used to dictate to me, in my judicial decisions.

26th to 29th.—The prosecutor has deserted the proof of these four Charges also; and, in fact, what concern can I have with the bribes which Ram Gopaul may have received from Meer Jafier Ullee, Thunderam, and Newab Mirza; or which Moonshee Luchmee Chund, the Bhurtpore Ranee's Vakeel, may have received from Rae Hursahai. The corrupt understanding *aforesaid*, which I am here alleged to have maintained with LuchmeeChund, makes its appearance here for the first time; his name never having occurred before.

General Remarks.—In opposition to what the prosecutor may produce out of his pretended discoveries from the bankers' books, you have before you a statement, certified by my agents, of all my remittances to them since I came to Delhi, and a statement of the property acquired by me since my return to India, including the period of my stay at Benares. Against this statement, you will, however, be pleased to set 15,277 rupees, which I am indebted to my agents on the balance of their last account current. Further remittances, to an amount of nearly 50,000 rupees, were made to Sir Charles Metcalfe, in payment of the Residency furniture; in part of which, 30,000 rupees were furnished by Shumshodeen Khan, and the rest by loans, which are not all yet liquidated: other property I have acquired here, such as the two houses which my family now occupy; the whole of which is still unpaid for. It would not be easy to explain on what inducement I purchased two houses for which I had no absolute occasion, and for the payment of which I was

obliged to incur further debts, and on the compulsory sale of which, in the event of my sudden removal from Delhi, I must expect to incur a loss; but I have certainly to congratulate myself on the measure; as I should otherwise have afforded to the prosecutor and to Mr. Hawkins, the gratification of seeing me and Lady Colebrooke, with the other members of my family, turned out of the Residency into the public streets, at a moment's warning, with as little ceremony as my horses were ejected from the stables, and my servants from their little huts within the Residency precincts, by a verbal order communicated through a native.

2. Your residence in this place has been of sufficient length to ascertain, if you should have thought proper to enquire, the estimation in which I am held by the public at large, and which I flatter myself differs in nothing from the respect and affection in which I have been held through a long service, extending from the age of fifteen years to that of sixty-seven years, and embracing every part of the Bengal Presidency from the Naaf to the Sutlije. Had I been disposed to encourage it, a General Address from every native of rank and respectability in this city, would have long since been presented to you. The members of the royal family were not, however, to be restrained from the expression of the satisfaction which my conduct has given them; and I accordingly annex the Original Letters from the King, the Queen Consort, the Heir Apparent, the Prince Mirza Seelim, and some of His Majesty's Brothers. The opinion, even of the lowest classes, may be judged of from the fact, that all the industry of the prosecutor and his emissaries has not been able to procure above half-a-dozen witnesses.

3. I know not how far the specific Charges adduced by the prosecutor may have met the expectations which Government might have formed from his original denunciations, but it appears to me that out of his 76 items, 32 are calculated more to throw ridicule on the proceeding, than to accord with the solemn averment of bribery, corruption, and venality, the proofs of which, I should imagine, that Government were not prepared to look for in the receipt of a few shawls, or the gift of a pair of pistols. With 25 other items I have no connection, and of the

remainder (19 in number) some have been deserted by the prosecutor himself, and none have been established against me.—*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* If Government could have had the patience to wait the receipt of the specific Charges, instead of acting on the first impression taken from the tenor of his general accusation, so complete a triumph would, probably, not have been afforded to the informer, nor such unlimited support extended to him.

4. Government, in their reply of the 25th of September, to Captain Ross's letter already referred to in the seventh item of the Tenth Charge, are pleased to remark, that it never, *of course,* was in contemplation that any harsh measures should be employed by him to compel disclosures which the Bhurtpore Ranee might be unwilling to make. Let Government, who now disclaim having had any harsh measures in contemplation, say, whether the forcible search of my Podedar's house, and the deportation of all his papers to the informer's private apartments, was a harsh measure—whether the burglarious entry into the houses of the bankers, and the seizure of their books for the purpose of being conveyed to the same apartments, was a harsh measure—whether the threats held out by the informer, in the name of Government to the inhabitants of Delhi, and to the Resident Agents of the neighbouring Independent States, and by Captain Murray to the Agents of the Protected Sikh Chieftains, and even to the Chieftains themselves, were harsh measures—and whether these measures, harsh or not, as they may be deemed, were sanctioned by Government; and if not, by what authority they have been adopted—and whether Government recognize their own intentions, and the measures which they may have had in contemplation, in the assertions of the prosecutor and of Captain Murray, that every accusation against me would give pleasure and satisfaction to Government—and that a refusal to accuse me, would incur its displeasure—that my accusers would be treated as the friends, and my supporters as the enemies, of the state.

5. A determination on the part of the Government, to prejudge the case, might be inferred from the otherwise unnecessary discussions into which they have entered, in their Resolutions

of the 24th July, not one word of which has any reference to, or connection with, the only question which they ostensibly proposed to explain, viz. the propriety of the measure adopted on the 17th, of suspending me from my official functions during the Enquiry into the Charges which had been made against me of bribery, corruption, and venality. My suspension might be necessary in consequence of the nature and magnitude of the accusations against me, and there the matter might have rested until the result of the Enquiry. My suspension could not be rendered the more necessary, because I had ordered a state prisoner to be apprehended through the military authorities instead of through the civil powers. It could not be the more necessary because I had stopped the proceedings on Mr. Trevelyan's unauthorized prosecution of Ram Gopaul, and had myself instituted a prosecution for subornation of perjury against a man notoriously guilty of it, and openly avowing it in the face of the whole city. It could not be the more necessary because the persons whose pretended depositions had been fabricated by Mr. Trevelyan, in his own hand-writing, and in English—a language unknown to the whole of the parties, during his midnight orgies, within his private chamber, had, at my alleged interference, contradicted on oath, their pretended evidence. It could not be the more necessary because I had given a gun to the Raja of Pattiala, and had sent to him a present on the occasion of his brother's marriage. It could not be the more necessary because my servant Ram Gopaul had seen Gunga Sing unknown to me, and had advised Ram Ruttun to accept of the employment offered to him by Gunga Sing—an advice which the prosecutor's own writer Muttra Mohun appears to have given him also. Nor could it be the more necessary if I had actually attested Gunga Sing's documents, which I never saw, and which are, in those resolutions, ten times in one breath, charged upon me, and as often, in the same breath, acknowledged to be forgeries.

6. Who is there that does not immediately discern, that as none of these reasons were applicable or necessary as grounds for my suspension pending enquiry, they might be inferred to contemplate some ulterior proceeding, already predetermined, whatever might be the result of the Enquiry.

To make this inference the more plain, Mr. Hawkins, who has been sent to officiate at Delhi, was seen, from the moment of his arrival, by turning out every native servant of the establishment, from the head moonshee to the lowest chuprassee; and particularly by dismissing my son from the treasury—by commencing alterations and additions to the Residency House, to meet his own ideas of improved accommodation; and, by turning out all the furniture to make room for his own, attempting to give the whole city to believe that he was permanently appointed to the situation. The indelicacy of his conduct towards myself, in this instance, I do not advert to. After what had occurred to Mr. Fraser, he probably considered himself to have been selected for the express purpose of insulting me, and he has performed the part which he considered to be assigned to him, admirably, as far as his courage would permit him. But he appears to have considered himself selected also for the purpose of proclaiming to the city that I was not to be re-instated under any circumstances; and he may have deemed himself bound to afford to the prosecutor the further pledges which the latter had called for, though Government had felt some shame in doing it in express terms.

7. An allegation would appear to have been made to Government of a private and secret correspondence, maintained by me, through the medium of the Baboo, with all the princes of central India. Every prince was accordingly called upon to produce every letter which he had ever received from me, and every letter which has been produced is found on the Records at the Residency. The deliberate and premeditated falsehood of the allegation is thus established against the prosecutor. But the falsehood has, in the mean time, answered the purpose which he intended from it, in the insults to which the enquiry into this allegation has exposed me in the eyes of all Hindostan; and he, perhaps, flatters himself that as the publicity given to this infamous imputation cannot be done away, it may furnish Government with a reason for not re-instating a public functionary thus stigmatized and degraded. Government even appear disposed to cling to their original belief of it; and so late as the 25th of September, this talk of there being reason to be-

lieve that intrigues had been carried on through the instrumentality of Ram Gopaul and others, although no reason, except the unsupported assertion of the informer could possibly be within the knowledge of Government.

8. Government, in their assumptions and inferences of the 24th July, when, with the assistance of the convenient terms—*If*, and *It is presumed*,—they proceed to prejudge me, on distorted facts and gratuitous premises, which never had existence, have discovered a wonderful coincidence between the English letter with which Gunga Sing introduced his agent Ram Ruttun to Mr. Cavendish, and the English petition to Lady Colebrooke, from Ranee Imrut Kooar, presented to me on my approach to Bhurtpore; and this coincidence is said to be the more wonderful, from the remoteness of the two places, and their being wholly unconnected with each other. The coincidence is somewhat like the similitude which the Welshman discovered between Monmouth and Macedon, because there is a river in each of them; and rests entirely on Colonel Lockett's denunciation of Ram Gopaul's hand-writing in the copy of one of these papers, and Mr. Cavendish's denunciation of Ram Gopaul as the writer of the other. The originals of both are on record, and no two documents can be found more unlike to each other, both in the hand-writing and diction. I have repeatedly asserted, and if Government do not choose to credit the assertion, let them order the fact to be enquired into, that Ram Gopaul is incapable of writing grammatical English. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett was himself fully aware of it at the very time when he denounced Ram Gopaul as the author of what he well knew the man could not have written.

9. It remains only to say a few words regarding Gunga Sing and his two forged mooktarnamas, and the supposed connection of my servant Ram Gopaul with Gunga Sing and Ram Ruttun, which, although constituting three-fourths of the discussions in the Government Resolutions of the 24th July, as grounds for my suspension, have formed no part of the specific Charges against me.

10. The bare inspection of the two documents will have satisfied you that neither of them is attested by me, and, if any

doubt should be entertained in regard to my assertion of never having seen Gunga Sing from the date of his exclusion from Delhi, under the orders of Government, until this moment, the whole of my personal attendants, public and private, can be examined to this point. They can similarly prove, that I never saw Ram Ruttun until his arrival from Ajmere, and never then but once; that I never heard of him or of his connection with Gunga Sing, or of the dealings of either of them with Ram Gopaul, must rest on my own asseveration. And it is not the smallest of the degradations which I have suffered, to find myself under the necessity of defending myself from the imputation of having participated in, or even known of, a conspiracy against the state. I never saw Ram Ruttun but once, and whatever Mr. Cavendish and the prosecutor may insinuate to the contrary, he never was admitted to my Durbar. In the only conversation which I ever had with him, when his sole object was to obtain my assistance for the recovery of the money of which Gunga Sing had defrauded him, Ram Gopaul's name was not even mentioned; and I will leave it to you to say, from the result of the Examinations which you have held of the parties, whether there could be any thing within my knowledge that was to lead me to detect my own servant in Mr. Cavendish's dark allusions to the mission at Delhi, from Appa Saib.

11. Your Commission having determined to receive the evidence, and to report to Government, on the Additional Charge preferred by the prosecutor, relative to Mulan Kotela, notwithstanding my protest against the admission of further Charges, at his will and pleasure, I will here subjoin some observations regarding it, although I declined being present at the examination.

12. This Charge has been brought forward through the agency of Captain Murray, and is the only accusation which his zeal and industry in the cause have succeeded in producing. How those have been exerted may be learnt from the documents No. 18, which are referred to at the close of the Tenth Charge.

13. As the witness, on whose single testimony this case rests, has furnished no clue by which his veracity could be brought to the test of extraneous circumstances, unless you

should choose to have the declaration of Raie Balik Ram in contradiction of the share which is attributed to him in the transaction, it is fortunate that he has afforded the means of comparing him with himself. You will accordingly find among the same documents, the declaration which he is alleged to have made before Captain Murray.

14. It will be observed that the story dictated to him since his arrival at Delhi, differs *toto cœlo* from that which he told at Subatho. Not only is the sum reduced from 15,000 to 10,000 rupees, and my name substituted for that of my son, but an altogether new personage in the shape of Baboo Ram Gopaul is introduced. As it is well known to the prosecutor, and particularly to his principal coadjutor Ramjewun, that Raie Balik Ram never had access to Lady Colebrooke's apartments, and never could have communicated with her on any subject, for this simple reason that she understands no Hindostanee, and he no English, it was necessary to select a more probable instrument for the delivery of a bribe to her.

15. If you have called for the Official Correspondence in this case, you will have found that between my arrival in August, 1827, and the final adjustment of it in July, 1828, several points occurred for adjudication, besides the sole object which brought Ameer Alee Khan to Delhi, viz. the hopes of getting the order for a division reversed. The parties to be admitted to a share—the proportions of their respective shares, a village claimed as separate property, by one of the parties named Rihmut Alee Khan, towards accomplishing which claim a sum of 24,000 rupees is said to have been lodged for the benefit of his patrons, and the claim of some collateral relations, were all questions to be decided. Government will judge whether, in the final adjustment, more or less than justice has been done to either party.

16. As far as I am myself concerned, I beg leave to disclaim the merit of refusing a bribe which was never offered to me, and which I believe that no man would dare to offer to me. With regard to the rest of the story, I must leave the single witness's unsupported and contradictory statements to make such impression as they may be capable of making. I will only

observe that no reason is assigned why Raie Balik Ram, who is neither a banker nor a money changer, should advance half of the gold mohurs, instead of the banker in whose hands the money was lodged; and that, if the witness had been questioned where he procured the other half of the gold mohurs, it might have been as easy to contradict him on this point as it is on the other. As to the evidence of the bankers, it only appears, that the same person who lodged the money took the whole of it away.

17. It is not improbable that if Ameer Alee Khan could have effected his object of getting the order for the division reversed, he would have readily paid 10,000 or even 15,000 rupees, to any person whom he might have found willing to accept of the money. But that for the mere saving of one year's retrospective collections, which the witness estimates at 6000 rupees, and the refund of which there could be no means of enforcing from him, he should have paid more than the amount, is of a piece with the prosecutor's arithmetic in other instances.

DOCUMENTS.

(No. 1.)

Petition of the Bankers of Delhi to Messrs. Walter Ewer and Charles Macsween.

On the 21st of August, 1829, the Judge, by a separate Purwanah, to each of us, from the Fojedaree Adawlut, demanded our books of account, and sent them to Mr. Trevelyan; accordingly our books have been there detained four days. When the news of our books having been thus forcibly carried away shall reach the cities and countries, far and near, our credit will be lost every where to our great damage and ruin, When, in compliance with his requisition, we waited upon him, and represented all these circumstances to him, that the seizure of our books would be of no benefit to Government, and that the seizure had been suggested by the two wicked informers Bukhtawur Sing and Beharie Lall, solely from spite, and with a view to our degradation, he would not listen to us, but, on the contrary, made use towards us of abusive and improper words, which, from the first introduction of the Company's Government, no English gentleman has ever used, and, by so doing, he disgraced us to the utmost extremity. Finding that our remaining any longer with him only exposed us to further insult, we arose, and retired to our own houses. As you, Gentlemen, are noted for justice and impartiality to both high and low, and besides you, we see no asylum here to which we can apply for protection,—We, therefore, represent to you, in the first place, that our books were never carried to the Adawlut, that on one occasion when Mr. Cavendish called for the books of Dowlut Ram and Chundee Sane, Sir Charles Metcalfe, on learning it, ordered the books to be restored, and issued a Proclamation that in future the books of any merchant of respectability should never be called for in the Adawlut.

Secondly, From the seizure of our books, we are exposed to great injury in our concerns, and are liable to total ruin.

Thirdly. From shewing every entry in our books, and every page of them, the whole secret of our commercial transactions will be divulged.

Fourthly. From our books remaining in Mr. Trevelyan's private house, and within the power of those two men, one of whom has suffered punishment, our books are in danger of falsification.

Fifthly. Mr. Trevelyan has no right to see our books; if he has any thing to ask let him submit it to you, with the name of the person concerned, and the description of the item, and the date of the transaction, and let any persons (except those two aforesaid men and their associates, whose only object is to degrade us down to their own level,) be appointed by you to inspect our books, we shall be then ready to shew to such respectable men as may be selected by you, every item which may be thus pointed out. We are therefore hopeful, that from your justice we may get redress on this subject, and with regard to the redress for the injuries and insults which have been offered to us, we intend to make a separate complaint.

(No. 2.)

To W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you, that I shall not be able to complete the Charges against Sir Edward Colebrooke, and the arrangements for bringing forward the evidence in support of them until the 1st prox.

2nd. It seems a matter of comparatively small importance whether the proceedings are commenced a week sooner or later; but, it is a matter of infinite importance that the Charges should be complete, and the evidence satisfactory. The delay now occasioned will also be more than compensated by the increased facility in the production of the evidence, when the proceedings shall have commenced.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

Delhi, August 22nd, 1829.

To C. E. Trevelyan, Esq. Delhi.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 22nd Instant, and request that you will state the grounds on which you require a further delay, to enable you to prepare the Charges against Sir E. Colebrooke.

We have, &c.

(Signed) W. Ewer.
C. Macsween.

Delhi, 24th August, 1829.

To W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honor to inform you, that the grounds of my requiring a further delay is, to enable me to ascertain, with greater precision, and to arrange the evidence in support of the Charges, and particularly that which is contained in the Mahajun's accounts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

Delhi, August 24th, 1829.

(No. 3.)

Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart.

My Dear Sir,—I believe that I have before told you, that it is an object of my earnest ambition and desire to succeed Murray in his situation at Umbala, being assured that there is no other appointment in the country which will suit me half so well. God forbid that I should wish any untoward event to oblige Murray's departure; but should it be necessary to relieve him, you cannot do me so great a favour, or contribute in any way so much to my happiness, as by appointing me temporarily to fill his place, as I might be thereby enabled to establish a claim to succeed him permanently. The business here is reduced to such a degree that it might be performed byvery inexperienced hands.

Your's, very sincerely,

C. E. Trevelyan.

I trust that you will excuse me for intimating my wishes in this unreserved manner, but relying on your favourable disposition towards me, it has contributed much to set my mind at rest.

(No. 4.)

To C. E. Trevelyan, Esq. Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, under date the 28th Instant, with its accompaniments, which I have attentively perused, and shall carefully retain in my possession.

2nd. The evidence adduced is, I am of opinion, sufficiently strong to warrant a criminal process, but I nevertheless think that it will be advisable to delay the prosecution until the orders of Government are received, in reply to your letter to the address of the Chief Secretary, amongst others, for this obvious reason, that as long as the accused remains in his present situation, little can be expected in the way of evidence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Metcalfe, Judge and Magistrate.

Judge and Magistrate's Office,
29*th May*, 1829.

(No. 5.)

To W. Fraser, Esq. Commissioner, Delhi.

Sir,—The proceedings having been closed in the case of Burkatollah, Government Pleader, *versus* Bukhtawar Singh, under charge preferred against him by the Resident and Commissioner, as per annexed Copies of a Letter and Proceedings from the Suddur Nizamut Court, under date the 26th ultimo,—I have now the honor, in conformity with the instructions contained in the communication of the 9th instant, to forward them to you; but I must add, in justice to the Defendant, that I have made the commitment with reference to the opinion expressed in the last letter alluded to, viz. "That the Magistrate's "Court is a Ministerial Office of Police for the preliminary en-"quiry into offences cognizable by the Court of Circuit," from which I infer, that I am merely expected, in this case, to take the depositions of the parties, and to refer the proceedings for your final orders, which, for other circumstaaces, and for the

following reasons, I should have deemed it unnecessary to trouble you with.

2nd. With regard to the Charges preferred in Letter, No. 1, of conspiracy and subornation of perjury, I am of opinion:—

1st. That the accused is not guilty of "Conspiracy."

For to constitute a crime of this nature, at least two persons must be concerned; and although one person may be tried and convicted alone, he must be prosecuted for having conspired with others, and the indictment in this case specifies Bukhtawar Singh alone.

2nd. That he is not guilty of the Charge of "Subornation of Perjury."

For as Subornation of Perjury is the offence of procuring another to take a false oath, it is necessary that the crime of perjury should be first established; and, as Mr. Trevelyan administered no oath to the deponents Narain Doss, Shee Gopaul, Gool Shene Khan, and Dwarka Doss, the Charge against Bukhtawar Sing cannot be supported.

3rd. The Charges preferred in the Roobookanee of the Suddur Nizamut Court, viz.:—

That "Bukhtawar Singh has denominated himself the Chow-"dree of the Shroffs; that he has established a Kutcheree in "his house, and exercised the authority of a Hakim," have not been proved, no evidence to such matter having been brought forward.

4th. The justness of the remaining charges, viz. Tauleem Kurdun Turgeeb Kurdeen Tursaneedun, &c. has not and cannot be ascertained until the following points have been established by the result of the prosecution about to be instituted, by order of Government, against Ram Gopaul Baboo; Narain Doss, Shee Gopaul, Goolshene Khan, and Dwarka Doss, as witnesses on this trial, have on oath denied the authenticity of the depositions taken by Mr. Trevelyan, asserting that that gentleman indited what he pleased, and compelled them to affix their signature to declarations of which they knew not the purport. The truth or falsehood of this assertion can only be determined as before stated.

5th. If they in reality deposed before Mr. Trevelyan, to the

matter set forth, they have wilfully perjured themselves in this court, by swearing to the contrary. If they deposed to facts they have also perjured themselves, by denying before me, all knowledge of such occurrences, with a view to criminate Bukhtawar Singh. If they deposed to falsehoods, they have conspired to criminate Baboo Ram Gopaul; and men of such character cannot, in a court of law, be considered competent witnesses.

6th. If they deposed to facts connected with their own affairs, in which they had been actors, or from which they had been sufferers, it is to be presumed that they needed no instructions, and required no instigation from Bukhtawar Sing; or, even allowing that the defendant did influence them to speak to their knowledge of facts, I am not aware of any criminal act arising out of such persuasion.

7th. Such are the views I have taken of this important case from the evidence on record, and I forward the proceedings with a conscientious belief that Bukhtawar Singh is innocent of the Charges, but I must add that the ends of justice, both as they regard this prosecution and the one about to be instituted against Baboo Ram Gopaul will be best consulted by postponing all further proceedings in the one till the other is brought to a close.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. T. Metcalfe,
Judge and Magistrate.

Judge and Magistrates' Office,
22d July, 1829.

(No. 6.)

Subathoo, 7th June, 1829.

My dear Trevelyan,—I have received from Dewan Kuppoor Sing, through the Patiala Agent here, the undermentioned documents:—

1. A letter from Dewan Kuppoor Sing to Lalla Hurnur Singh, the Patiala Vakeel, detailing the particulars of the visits of Shoe Gopaul and Luchmun Doss to Patiala.

2. An original letter from the Patiala Vakeel Kuppoor Sing, at the Delhi Residency, to Dewan Kuppoor Sing and Moonshee Kote Mull, sent by the hands of Shoe Gopaul, with a fowling-piece (two-barrelled) to Patiala.

3d. An original letter from Luchmun Doss to Moonshee Kote Mull, announcing his (Luchmun Doss) return to Delhi, and that he had represented the good qualities of the Moonshee, &c. to the Resident.

4th. An original letter from the Patiala Vakeel Kuppoor Sing to Maha Raja Kurrun Sing, sent by Luchmun Doss.

I have not received the document you described as forged, and to which Shoe Gopaul affixed the impression of an octagonal seal. I have again requested the Vakeel with me to produce this paper.

I am, your's, &c.

(Signed) W. Murray.

Subathoo, 15th June, 1829.

My dear Trevelyan,—Referring to the concluding portion of my letter dated the 7th instant, I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I have this day received from the Patiala Agent, the original letter you described as forged, and to which Shoe Gopaul affixed the impression of a seal cut off at the four corners. I hold this paper with the others, in trust for Government, and have now, I believe, procured every document you required.

N.B. You have not written to me lately, but I find reasons for your silence at the present time.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Murray.

Subathoo, 16th June, 1829.

My dear Trevelyan,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date and dispatch, I think it not unadvisable to annex an exact copy, taken by me from the impression of the seal (which is elegantly cut) on the envelope of the Persian letter I have received from Patiala. Should the seal have been prepared so lately as A.D. 1827, you may be able to trace the name and the abode of the stone-cutter, in Delhi, through the magistrate, and thereby come at the name and quality of the person who directly gave the order for its execution, &c. &c. &c. Having understood that some salutary regulation was in force in the city

of Delhi, regarding the engraving of seals, bearing the names and titles of individuals in high stations, it becomes a question of important enquiry to discover the man who could be found so debased as to forge a seal with the name and titles of the Resident at Delhi, from the use and abuse of which such incalculable mischief must ensue to the surrounding chiefs, and, indeed, to all persons within the range of the Resident's influence and authority.

Believe me your's, &c.

(Signed) W. Murray.

Note—Captain Murray is since dead.

(No. 7.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, it becomes my duty under present circumstances, to inform the Governor-General in Council, in the most explicit terms, that Sir Edward Colebrooke, ever since his arrival at Delhi, has countenanced and supported the most organized system of corruption, bribery, and intrigue, that has, perhaps, ever yet appeared in any country.

2d. And further that he has himself received largs sums of money and investments of valuable goods from the following chieftains, viz. the Rao Raja, of Ulwur, the Rajas of Lahore, Pattiala and Tejara, Newab Shumshodeen Khan, Newab Fyz Mohummud Khan, Newab Ameer Khan, of Mulair Rohila, and Sreejee Nund Komar; besides nuzzurs of various amounts from every person above the lowest rank, who has paid his respects to him, and an endless variety of presents to his lady.

3d. Mr. Edward Colebrooke has also continued to receive, for upwards of a year past, four annas per cent. on all the large remittances made from the Delhi Residency to Neemuch Nusseerabad Hansir, Kuinaul and Loodhiana. This has been done with Sir Edward Colebrooke's knowledge and permission.

4th. In case His Lordship in Council shall think fit to institute an efficient investigation, the whole, or by far the greater part of the above facts will be found; but little or nothing will

be proved so long as Sir Edward Colebrooke retains the exercise of his civil and political authority.

5th. Ram Gopaul Baboo was employed to negotiate with the agents of the native chiefs, the transactions referred to in paragraph 2; he also received the different sums of money, and transmitted them to Calcutta; and, in other respects, he has been the principal agent of the system, which will account for Sir Edward Colebrooke's apparent resolution to support that individual to the last extremity.

6th. To conclude, I beg with much deference, to suggest, that whatever kind of investigation His Lordship in Council may, finally, resolve to institute, two or more officers may be appointed to conduct it, and it may not be entrusted solely to Mr. Fraser, or to any other single individual whatever.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan,
Assistant Resident.

Delhi, 30th June, 1829.

(No. 8.)

To T. T. Metcalfe, Esq. Magistrate, Delhi.

Sir,—We have the honor to enclose Extract of a Letter from Mr. Trevelyan, and with reference to the Sahoocars' petition to you, beg to request the adoption of the following measures:—

2d. That you will call the several Sahoocars before you, and inform them that the evidence of their accounts is required by us, and that the delay they have caused excites nothing but suspicion, which can be favourable to neither party; you will then desire them to point out all the items in their accounts, at all connected with parties named in Mr. Trevelyan's letter, and employ an officer of your court, in comparing with the originals, the copies and extracts which you will require the Sahoocars to make. When complete, you will cause the Sahoocars to attest the copies; your officer will do the same; you will affix your official signature, and deliver the copies and extracts to Mr. Trevelyan, who has received a copy of this letter, and will, of course, be present at the examination of the accounts.

We have, &c. (Signed) W. Ewer,
C. Macsween.

Delhi, 24th of August, 1829.

To T. T. Metcalfe, Esq. Magistrate, Delhi.

Sir,—With reference to our letter of yesterday's date, we have the honor to enclose Copy of a Petition from the Sahoocars, and of a letter from Mr. Trevelyan.

2d. We request you will inform the Sahoocars that their objections are altogether frivolous and unreasonable, and evidently brought forward for the sole purpose of obstructing the enquiry ordered by Government. We also request that you will allow a person appointed by Mr. Trevelyan, to examine all the accounts, in conjunction with the officer named by you. It appears to us that the Sahoocars cannot object to this, when the examination takes place in your presence as a magistrate. But if they do, you may, at once, apprize them, that the inspection of their books will be carried on, whether they think proper to attend and point out the items or not.

We have, &c.

(Signed) W. Ewer,

Delhi, 25th August, 1829. C. Macsween.

To W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you, that to enable me to draw up the Charges against Sir E. Colebrooke, and to produce evidence in proof of them, it will be necessary for me to inspect, at the present time, the accounts of the following shroffs, (bankers,) for the period since August, A.D. 1827, answering to the Hindee month of Sawan Sumbut, 1884.

1. Golab Rai Mochichund.
2. Sham Lul.
3. Shoogan Chund, two sets of accounts, Khootie and Khauagee.
4. Jughdiau, house of Sakisken Mugree.
5. Raja Ram, house of Jeth Mul Dau Singh.
6. Chujebul Diddie Chund.
7. Salik Ram, two houses, Roshun Rai Tuppu Chund, and Mungul Rai Lunnaree Mull.
8. Sidh Gopal.
9. Shunker.
10. These are connected—Balmu Kund Beharee, Lall Nund Kishore, Bolanauth Dewan, Kishen Lal.

And I therefore beg to suggest, that the magistrate may be desired to secure their accounts for the above period, without delay, sending his people to every house at once, else, when they hear that one person's accounts are demanded, the rest will alter or conceal theirs.

2. I most earnestly entreat, that you will not postpone or reject this measure from any minor considerations; it is absolutely necessary for the ends of public justice, and to enable me to meet the awful responsibility of having brought to the judgment seat a crime of all others the least susceptible of proof—concealed delinquency. If the measure is delayed, means will be taken to alter or conceal the accounts required. Of the disposition to do which in the shroffs, I have already had sufficient proof, for in examining Buktawur Singh's accounts yesterday, 6,000 rupees received from Patiala, and 700 gold mohurs received from Dusodah Singh, turned out to have been altered in the principal account, (Roznomchee,) and the entries were found in their original and unaltered state, only in the daily account, (Kuccha Chittie,) but as the fame of these discoveries has gone abroad, the shroffs will shortly deface or destroy their daily accounts also, and all trace of the acts of delinquency in their books will be irrecoverably lost.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

Delhi, August 21*st*, 1829.

To W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you, that the Sahoocars, at the instigation of Shoogun Chund and Salik Ram, have positively refused in my presence to assist at the examination of their account books.

2. A punchyat of the Sahoocars was held last night in the house of Shoogun Chund, and they came to my house just now in a body, where after much altercation, they expressly made the above intimation.

3. I beg to suggest, that the Commissioners should, themselves, examine the account books.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

Delhi, August 21*st*, 1829.

To W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—In continuation of my letter of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you, that I intimated to the assembled Sahoocars,

1 That it was only the items relating to Sir E. Colebrooke's and Baboo Ram Gopaul's dealings, I wanted to examine.

2. That they should themselves recite from their books the entries of those items to a person in whom I placed confidence to copy them.

3. That this person should himself examine the entries in the books of those items only, in which some concealment or perversion of the original should be apprehended.

To this the Sahoocars seemed willing to assent, but Shoogun Chund and Salik Ram, who called the meeting, insisted on my giving in a statement to each Sahoocar of the particulars I desired to ascertain from Sir E. Colebrooke's and Baboo's accounts, which they said they would themselves copy and deliver to me; but that the person on whom I depended to ascertain the true state of the Hindee accounts, should not see their books, not even the items, copies of which they themselves agree to deliver.

After the experience I have had of the intimate union which subsists between the Sahoocars and Sir E. Colebrooke and his Baboo, and of the alteration of the account books, which have already come to light, I could not have admitted of this proposal, without failing in my duty to Government and to the public.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Delhi, August 23rd, 1829.

To F. T. Metcalfe, Esq. Judge and Magistrate, Delhi.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I have the honor to inform you, that as I told them when they came to me in a body, I am willing to inspect the Sahoocar's accounts, under the following understanding.

1st. I require to be put in possession only, of Sir Edward Colebrooke's and Ram Gopaul's dealings.

2nd. The Sahoocars should themselves recite from their

books, the entries of the above items, to be copied for me in their presence.

3rd. A person in my confidence shall examine those entries in their books only in which I have reason to suspect that some concealment or perversion of the original has taken place.

2. From the result of the examination of Bukhtawur Singh's accounts, and from other indications, I have reason to suppose that attempts will be made to withhold various items of Sir Edward Colebrooke's and Ram Gopaul's accounts. The present opposition was got up by Salik Ram and Shoogun Chund, who are acknowledged by all parties to be Sir Edward Colebrooke's adherents. After leaving him yesterday, they assembled a punchyat at Shoogun Chund's house, and induced the Sahoocars concerned, and many others, to come to my house in a body this morning, The others seemed willing to assent to what I proposed, and many actually assented, but Shoogun Chund and Salik Ram refused to listen to reason, spoke to me in a very unbecoming tone of voice; and when I pointed out to the rest, that these persons were misleading them, and raising a factious opposition to the execution of the orders of Government, they rose up in anger, and called on all the rest to follow them out, which they all did.*

3. I cannot, therefore, be responsible for the conduct of the prosecution, unless a person in my confidence is at hand to check the statements the Mahajuns shall make from their books.

4. As I require to be put in possession only of Sir E. Colebrook's accounts, which the Sahoocars will themselves point out, and all the world will hereafter become acquainted with, it can matter but little to them who is the person I employ to check their statements. Beharee Lal is the only person I have confidence in who is equal to the task.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

August 23rd, 1829.

* It was Girdhir Sal Shoogun Chund's son, who visited Sir E. Colebrooke yesterday.

W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to request that the Magistrate may be desired to allow me the inspection of the accounts of the following persons since the Hindee month of Sawau Sumbut, 1884, in the manner specified in my letter under date the 21st instant.

Ramjee Dass Sahoocars Cabulla Durzaza,
Olum Chund Bullakee Dass Dhurrumpoora,
Khaulas Rai Jeweller Taliewara,
Jeysing Boosha Shab Muchant Neil Kee Kutra.

The inspection of these accounts is as necessary for the prosecution as of any of those that have been already furnished me, and more necessary than many of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. Trevelyan.

August 23*rd*, 1829.

W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—As the Sahoocar's accounts are to be examined in my presence, I conclude I shall be allowed to assure myself, through a person in my confidence, conversant with the peculiar character in which they are written, that all the items required are copied by the Sahoocars, unless my presence, and the examination of the accounts at all will be worse than useless, for the prejudices, the interests, and the feelings of all the Sahoocars are enlisted on the side of the defendant, and there will also be no want of subterfuges to enable them to withhold the particular items which contain the matter of evidence; for instance, many sums disbursed, (say by Mullah Khawas of Ulwur, or Newab Shumshoodeen Khan,) may be entered in their accounts, without any allusion to Sir Edward Colebrooke or Baboo's name, while, by a comparison of the dates, the Vakeels or agents to whom the sums were paid, and by other indications, particularly when combined, (as they will hereafter be,) with parole evidence, the items will clearly appear to have been sums of money delivered to Sir Edward Colebrooke, or his agents.

2. This point appears to be clear, but I have thought it necessary to make the reference to prevent further altercation with any one. My presence, unassisted by an agent who understands the characters in which the accounts are written, would be of no use, and would further appear to convey my sanction to statements, the truth of which I should have no means of ascertaining.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Delhi, August 24th, 1829.

W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq. Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—From a personal communication I have just had with Shee Ram Seth, the very respectable agent of Luchmee Chund and Munne Ram, it seems likely that the Sahoocars may yet be induced to put me in possession of Sir E. Colebrooke's and Ram Gopaul's accounts in the manner pointed out in my letters of yesterday's date.

I have desired Siree Ram to explain to them again the very moderate extent of my wishes, and I shall have the honor of reporting to you the result in the course of the day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Delhi, August 24th, 1829.

To W. Ewer, Esq. and C. Macsween, Esq.

Gentlemen,—As there is at present no indication of the Sahoocars willingly consenting to their books being examined, I beg to request that one or more of the other assistants may be joined with me to inspect such parts of them as relate to Sir E. Colebrooke's, (including, of course, Lady Colebrooke's and Mr. E. C.,) and Baboo Ram Gopaul's accounts.

2. As two of the days I have allowed me to prepare the Charges have already been consumed by the opposition which has been raised by the defendant's adherents, Salik Ram and Shoogun Chund, I trust you will reply to this Letter so as to enable me to commence the examination of the accounts to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Delhi, August 24th, 1829.

(No. 9.)

Charges preferred by Mr. Charles Edward Trevelyan against Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet, on the 1st of September, 1829.

I charge Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart.

First Charge.—With having received various sums of money in nuzzurs, from every native above the lowest rank, who has been introduced to him, with hardly any exception, none of which he has brought to the public account, notwithstanding the orders of Government, prohibiting such appropriations, and notwithstanding the oath he had sworn in the month of May, 1828, *duly to account to Government for all presents, or nuzzurs in money, or effects of any kind, which he might receive from any natives whomsoever, and not to derive, directly or indirectly, any emoluments or advantages from his office, but such as the orders of the Governor-General in Council do, or might authorize him to receive.*

Second Charge.—With having embezzled, and connived at the embezzlement of various articles of public property, from the Residency Toshakhana, while it yet existed; and particularly having embezzled public property to the amount of 500 rupees, on the occasion of a sale of the Toshakhana things in August, 1827.

Third Charge.—With having permitted and encouraged his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive at her Durbar, the agents of the independent states and all other natives officially connected with himself, and maintain an intimate and corrupt understanding with many of them.

Fourth Charge.—With having maintained a corrupt understanding with his private servant Baboo Ram Gopaul, whereby

1st. He has given him no salary, although he was his private servant, and managed all his household affairs, but has allowed him to accumulate, notwithstanding, considerable wealth, by corrupt and criminal practices.

2d. He (Sir E. C.) fraudulently induced the Government, in December last, to grant a pension to Ram Gopaul, by giving the Governor-General in Council to understand that Ram Gopaul

was the head native writer of English, in the Residency-office, and by stating, that since his acquaintance with him, he (Sir E. C.) had found him, "in every respect, a valuable public officer," although Ram Gopaul had really ceased to belong to the Residency-office since May, 1826, and although he had performed no public duty since he became connected with Sir Edward Colebrooke.

3d. He has permitted and encouraged Ram Gopaul to maintain a close and confidential intercourse with the Vakeels of the protected states, and other persons dependent on himself in his official capacity, although Ram Gopaul was his private servant only, and could have none but corrupt and criminal motives for the above intersourse.

4th. He has permitted him to hold public auctions in his own (Ram Gopaul's) house, at stated periods, for the sale of the property received in presents by Lady Colebrooke and himself.

Fifth Charge.—With having exercised his official influence to enable his son Mr. Edward Colebrooke to send strings of horses to the courts of Ulwur and Bhurtpoor, (those courts being subject to the superintendence and controul of the Resident at Delhi) and to dispose of them there, the same being in direct violation of the orders of Government, and of the oath he had sworn in the month of May, 1828, *not to permit any person whatsoever to exact or receive any emolument or advantage, other than their authorized salaries or allowances, on account of any matter, or from any consideration connected with his official situation.*

Sixth Charge.—With having permitted and encouraged his son (Mr. E. C.) to embezzle four annas per cent. on various remittances made by him to Neemuch and Nusseerabad, since March, 1828.

Seventh Charge. 1st. With having received and appropriated to his own use, a horse and trappings presented by Tej Singh, the accredited agent of the Raja of Bekaneer, and with having enabled and encouraged his son (Mr. E. C.) by the corrupt understanding he maintained with him, to embezzle 1080 rupees from the money paid next day, by the Raja of Bekaneer, as a present to the Governor-General.

2nd. With having presented three khiluts to the Vakeels of the Raja of Beekaneer, on the 10th June, 1829, in direct violation of the orders of Government, under date the 14th January, 1828, interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in lots, and in further violation of the orders of Government, under date the 13th June, 1828, prohibiting the conferring of khiluts on the officers of the person who receives investiture.

Eighth Charge.—1st. With having received 20,000 rupees as a present from Rao Ram Buksh, the accredited agent of the Rao Raja, of Ulwur, on the 16th July, 1828, and with having appropriated to his own and his son's (Mr. Edward Colebrooke's) use.

2nd. With having received at the hands of his friend and confident Rao Balik Ram, from Thakoor Akhee Sing, and Rao Ram Buksh, the accredited agent of the Rao Raja, of Ulwur, 13,000 rupees, and various other sums of money, and with having appropriated the same to his own use.

3rd. With having received an elephant as a present from the Rao Raja, of Ulwur, and with having presented him with a double-barrelled gun, on the 17th September, 1828, in direct violation of the orders of Government, under date January 4, 1828, interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in lots.

Ninth Charge.—1st. With having deputed Sheo Gopaul, in an underhand and clandestine manner, to Patiala, with a double-barrelled gun, as a present to the Raja, in direct violation of the orders of Government, under date the 4th January, 1828.

2nd. With having deputed Luchmun Doss, in an underhand and clandestine manner, with 1600 rupees, as a present to the Raja, in direct violation of the above orders.

3rd. With having received as a present from the Raja of Patiala, and appropriated to his own use, the sum of 6,000 rupees, on the 27th November, 1828.

Regarding the journey to Bhurtpoor,—

Tenth Charge.—1st. With having received 500 rupees, presented to him as a zeafut, or entertainment-money, by Agha Munus, the Tehseeldar of Bodshapoor, on the part of the Begum Somroo, on or about the 2d January, 1829, and with having appropriated the same to his own use.

2nd. With having presented a brace of pistols and two watches to Newab Shumshoodeen Khan at Ferozepoor, and with having himself received, and allowed his wife, Lady Colebrooke, and his private servant Baboo Ram Gopaul, to receive, from the Newab, various presents, in money and other articles, in return for the same.

3rd. With having allowed his private servant, Ram Gopaul, to receive 500 rupees, and pair of shawls, from Raja Bulwunt Singh, of Tejara, at Ferozepoor, on the 9th of January, 1829, and to appropriate the same to his own use.

4th. With having received 3000 rupees as a present from Raja Bulwunt Singh, of Tejara, at Ferozepoor, on the 10th of January, 1829, and with having appropriated the same to his own use.

5th. With having presented a double-barrelled gnn, and a pair of pistols, to the Rao Raja of Ulwur, a watch to Roop Saugor Mullah's and Govidhun Doss' mother, and the same to the Raja's mother, and with having received from the Rao Raja, and appropriated to his own use, the sum of 2000 rupees on or about the 14th of January, 1829.

6th. With having permitted his private servant, Ram Gopaul to receive from the Rao Paja, and appropriate to his own use, 1700 rupees, and a pair of shawls; and with having similarly permitted and encouraged his intimate friend and associate, Balik Ram, to receive from the Rao Raja, and appropriate to his own use, a pair of shawls, and 500 rupees, on the 14th of January, 1829.

7th. With having received and appropriated to his own use 16,000 rupees, presented to him by the Ranee of Bhurtpoor, during his visit to that place, on the 21st of January, 1829, and with having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present to the Ranee, a watch, value 600 rupees, and a pair of shawls, to her Vakeel.

8th. With having received, and appropriated to his own use, 13,000 rupees, presented to him at Muttra, by Dewan Heth Lal, the Vakeel of Sirijee Nund Komar, about the 30th of January, 1829, and with having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present to Hethlol, with a pair of shawls, on his taking leave at that place.

9th. With having presented a pair of pistols to the Jugeerdar of Sikree.

10th. With having presented a pair of pistols to the Raja of Bullumgurh; with having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present a pair of shawls, each, to his two Vakeels; and with having received from the Raja, at the hands of Ram Gopaul, and appropriated to his own use, about 700 rupees, on the 5th of February, 1829.

Eleventh Charge.—Regarding Newab Shumshoodeen Khan,—

1st. With having appropriated to himself three shawls out of the 19th, that were presented to him by Ahmud Buksh Khan, on the occasion of his paying a visit to that chieftain in the month of August or September, 1827.

2nd. With having received, at the hands of Ram Gopaul Baboo, 11,500 rupees from Newab Shumshoodeen Khan, in consideration of the Newab's investiture on behalf of the British Government, and with having made the preparations for the investiture in a manner unprecedentedly and unnecessarily lavish and expensive.

3rd. With having used his influence to induce the Newab to present seven pairs of shawls to the ladies of the party, on the occasion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dining with the Newab, on the 1st of February, 1828, in defiance of the orders of Government, which had been lately received, interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in lots, and notwithstanding this injunction, he knew Major Macan, Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Clerk, the Assistant to the Resident, had given the Newab orders not to offer any presents whatever.

4th. With having sold the Residency furniture and plate to Newab Shumshoodeen Khan, for 30,000 rupees. This transaction being, in its nature, corrupt, and being also in direct violation of the orders of Government, and of the oath Sir Edward Colebrooke had sworn, not to have any pecuniary dealings with any native states, princes, or chieftains, except in the course of his public duty.

5th. With having appropriated to his own use, various sums of money, which had been presented as nuzzurs to the Governor-

General, by Newab Shumshoodeen Khan, and others which had been presented to himself.

6th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to her own use, 9 trays of stuffs, presented to her by the Newab, on the occasion of Sir Edward Colebrooke paying him a visit on the 16th of January, 1828.

7th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to her own use, a nuzzur of 50 gold mohurs.

8th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to her own use, 1500 rupees, in lieu of the nine trays of stuffs intended to have been presented to her by the Newab, on the occasion of an entertainment the Newab gave at the Residency to the European society of Delhi.

9th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive from the Newab, at the hands of Hoolus Rai, jeweller, and appropriate to his own use, a pair of golden bracelets, (kurras,) value 1000 rupees.

10th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to present to the Newab Shumshoodeen Khan, at the hands of Hoolus Rai, jeweller, a silver milk bowl, for which Hoolus Rai received from the Newab 100 rupees, and a pair of shawls.

11th. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to sell to the Newab, a pearl necklace, for 5000 rupees, on the 17th of January, 1828.

12th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to his own use, 7 trays of stuffs, presented to him on the occasion of his accompanying the Resident, Mr. Clerk, and Mr. Gubbins, on a visit to the Newab, on the 16th of January, 1828, and with having permitted Hussun Ali Beg, Mr. E. Colebrooke's Moonshee, to receive from the Newab, on the same occasion, a pair of shawls, and a roomal.

13th. With having permitted his son, Mr. E. Colebrooke, to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to his own use, 252 gold mohurs, as a bribe, for the assistance he (Mr. E. C.) rendered the Newab on the occasion of his investiture.

14th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Cole-

brooke, to receive and appropriate to his own use, a horse and trappings, and 1250 rupees, presented to him on the occasion of a visit he paid the Newab.

15th. With having permitted his son, Mr. E. Colebrooke, to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to his own use, and the use of his Moonshee Hussun Ali Beg, 2250 rupees, presented to him as a zeafut, on the occasion of his (Mr. E. C.'s) wife's arrival at Delhi.

16th. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to his own use, about 1500 rupees, presented to him on the birth of his (Mr. E. C.'s) son.

17th. With having permitted his private servant, Ram Gopaul Baboo, to receive and appropriate to his own use, a pair of shawls, a roomal, and a share of khumkhab, presented to him, by the Newab, on the occasion of his accompanying the resident, Mr. Clerk, and Mr. Gubbins, on a visit to his house, on the 16th of January, 1828.

18th. With having permitted Ram Gopaul Baboo to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to his own use, the sum of 1000 rupees.

19th. With having permitted Ram Gopaul Baboo to receive from the Newab, and appropriate to his own use, the sum of 302 rupees.

20th. With having permitted his private servant Ram Chund Sircar, and other Baboos, also his private servants, to receive 800 rupees as a present from the Newab, and appropriate the same to their own use.

Twelfth Charge. With having enabled and encouraged his private servant, Ram Gopaul, by the corrupt understanding he maintained with him, to receive a personal bribe of 800 rupees from Surdar Dussoonda Singh, and moreover to form a corrupt and criminal understanding with the Surdar, for the receipt of 50,000 rupees, in case of his obtaining possession of the Radpoor States.

Thirteenth Charge.—1st. With having received from Mobaruk Oonissa Begum, and appropriated to his own use, nine trays of valuable stuffs, presented on the occasion of his paying her a visit at her house, on the 3rd of October, 1828.

2nd. With having enabled his private servant, Baboo Ram Gopaul, by the corrupt understanding that subsisted between them, to enter into an agreement with Mobaruk Oonissa Begum, on the 27th of October, 1828, for the receipt of a bribe of 1300 rupees, on condition of his (the Baboo) procuring the release of her Jageer Villiage, in the Babudur Gurh District.

Fourteenth Charge.—1st. With having permitted his son, Mr. Edward Colebrooke, to receive from Raja Bulwunt Singh, of Tejara, and appropriate to his own use, one tray of jewels, eleven trays of valuable stuffs, and a horse and trappings, presented to him on the occasion of his accompanying his father on a visit to the Raja's tent at Delhi, on the 13th of November 1827.

2nd. With having received from the Raja of Tejara, at the hands of Ram Gopaul Baboo, and appropriated to his own use the sum of 7000 rupees, given by the Raja in consideration of an amendment Sir Edward Colebrooke caused to be made in the Raja's Alkab on the titles used in addressing him from the residency office.

Fifteenth Charge.—1st. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to accept and appropriate to her own use, nine trays of valuable stuffs, presented to her by the Newab Fyz Mahomed Khan, when she accompanied Sir Edward Colebrooke on a visit to the house of that chief, on the 14th of January, 1828.

2nd. With having received from Newab Fyz Mahomed Khan, and appropriated to his own use, in the months of March and June, 1828, the sum of 16,000 rupees, given by the Newab for the accomplishment of the objects he had in view regarding Purganah Dadree.

Sixteenth Charge.—With having received and appropriated to his own use, and with having allowed his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to her own use, various articles of shawls and jewellery, presented to them by Runjeet Sing Raja of Lahore.

Seventeenth Charge.—1st. With having borrowed from Shoogun Chund Sahoo, at Benares, in the months of April, May, June, and July, A.D. 1827, the sum of 11,000 rupees, no

part of which, nor any part of the interest he has to this day discharged, notwithstanding there were suits in his court and Government claims pending against Shoogun Chund, to the amount of eight lacs of rupees, and notwithstanding he, (Sir E. C.) has subsequently made remittances to Calcutta, to a very large amount.

2nd. With having received and appropriated to his own use, one tray of jewels, and ten trays of valuable stuffs, (eleven in all,) presented to him by Shoogun Chund, on the occasion of his paying him a visit at his house, on the 20th of November, 1827, and with having permitted his son, Mr. E. Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to his own use, seven trays of valuable stuffs, presented to him by Shoogun Chund, on the same occasion.

3rd. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive as a present from Girdhung Laul, son of Shoogun Chund, and to appropriate to her own use, two trays of jewellery and nine trays of valuable stuffs, on the occasion of her accompanying Sir Edward Colebrooke on a visit to Shoogun Chund's house on the 17th of December, 1828, notwithstanding Shoogun Chund was defendant in two cases then pending in Sir E. Colebrooke's court to the amount of upwards of seven lacs, not to this day decided, to the great loss and inconvenience of the plaintiffs, and notwithstanding Shoogun Chund was then a defaulter to Government to the amount of a lac of rupees, and was under engagements to discharge the same at stated periods, but about this time Sir E. Colebrooke allowed him to neglect to pay the instalments which became due, and with Sir E. Colebrooke's sufferance he has never paid any since.

4th. With having made a false representation with a view to deceive the Governor-General in council, in a letter he addressed to the judicial secretary, under date the 18th of December, 1828, reporting on a petition presented at Calcutta, by Gunga Doss, plaintiff of Shoogun Chund, in the following words: "I have been too short a time at this place to have yet appointed any private feelings towards either party, nor have I had occasion to incur any pecuniary obligations to Shoogun Chund."

5th. With having received as a present from Shoogun Chund and appropriated to his own use, an ivory bedstead, value 3000 rupees.

5th. With having permitted his private servant, Baboo Ram Gopaul, to receive as a present from Shoogun Chund, and appropriate to his own use a pair of shawls, a roomal, and other articles to the amount of 1732 rupees, &c.

Eighteenth Charge.—1st. With having visited the house of Sunt Lal, the treasurer, in company with his wife, Lady Colebrooke, and his son, Mr. E. Colebrooke, on the 22nd of December, 1827, and having there accepted from Sunt Lal, and appropriated to his own use, eleven trays of jewels and valuable stuffs, and with having allowed his wife, Lady Colebrooke, and his son, Mr. E. Colebrooke, to receive and appropriate to their own use on the same occasion, the former nine, and the latter seven trays, and with having received from Sunt Lal on other occasions, five silver-handled punkhas, and a pair of shawls.

2nd. With having presented the treasurer, Sunt Lal, with a pair of white shawls, on the 4th of June, 1828, notwithstanding the orders of Government interdicting the giving and receiving of presents in lots, and notwithstanding Sunt Lal had not only a few weeks before embezzled a lac and one thousand rupees of the Jeypoor tribute, then in the course of payment to the British Government, of which Sir E. Colebrooke was so well aware, that, in the original draft of the letter he addressed to Government, he proposed to realise the amount embezzled by him from a fund he then believed to be at the disposal of Sunt Lal, but which subsequently appeared to have been alienated by him, and the terms of the letter to Government were altered in consequence. In the same letter, he actually proposed to Government to dismiss Sunt Lal from the office of treasurer, and on the 12th of August following, he submitted another proposal to Government, to realise the amount embezzled by him by a judicial proceeding.

Nineteenth Charge.—1st. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to appropriate to her own use, the trays of jewels and valuable stuffs presented by Narunjun Lal, the Vakeel of Newab Ameer Khan, on the occasion of Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke's visit to his house on the 22nd of September, 1828.

2nd. With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to

present to Newab Meer Khan on the 21st of November, 1828, some gold and silver ornaments, some clothes, and other articles for the use of his grand-daughter.

Twentieth Charge.—With having received a horse as a present from the Newab of Kooujpoora, at Paneeput, in the month of December, 1828, and having appropriated the same to his own use.

Twenty-first Charge.—With having received six trays of stuffs as a present from Raja Jeysingh Roi, son of Buxshee Bhuvanee Shunkin, on the 13th of March, 1829, and having appropriated the same to his own use.

Twenty-second Charge.—With having appropriated to his own use a pair of shawls and eight other articles from Mirza Saleem Shekah, as a khillaat on the occasion of his paying him a visit in the month of February, 1829, and another pair of shawls received from him on paying his farewell visit.

Twenty-third Charge.—With having presented to Mirza Saleem, son of the King of Delhi, and his wife, Hoosainee Begum, an elephant and thirty-two trays of valuable stuffs, on the 12th of March, 1829, notwithstanding the orders of Government, under date January, 1828, prohibiting the giving and receiving of presents in lots, and notwithstanding a case was then pending regarding the surrender or non-surrender of a slave girl, who had escaped from the palace from Mirza Saleem's house, and who was afterwards delivered back into perpetual slavery, without any sufficient reason.

Twenty-fourth Charge.—With having permitted his wife, Lady Colebrooke, to receive as a present from Jourawar Chund Sett, and appropriate to her own use, a pair of bracelets, (ponchees) value 1000 rupees, and with having permitted Ram Gopaul to receive from the same person 400 rupees, and a pair of shawls.

Twenty-fifth Charge.—1st. With having enabled and encouraged his private servant, Ram Gopaul, by the corrupt understanding he maintained with him, to form a criminal agreement with Sahiba Begum, for the receipt of six annas in the rupee, of all the property for which she should obtain a decree, in consideration of his assistance in bringing the suit to a favourable termination.

2nd. With having encouraged his son, Mr. E. Colebrooke, o receive 3000 rupees from Newab Hissam Ooddeen Hyder Khan, as a bribe for assisting him to embezzle with impunity certain property belonging to Sahiba Begum.

Twenty-sixth Charge.—With having enabled and encouraged his private servant, Ram Gopaul, to receive 1500 rupees as a bribe from Meer Jafir Ullee, for assisting him in the prosecution he had in court.

Twenty-seventh Charge.—With having enabled and encouraged his private servant, Ram Gopaul, to receive a bribe of 1700 rupees from Thundee Ram Sahoocar, of Rewairee, for his assistance on a suit pending in the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, at Delhi.

Twenty-eighth Charge.—With having enabled and encouraged his private servant, Ram Gopaul, to receive from Newab Mirza 1100 rupees as a bribe for assisting him in his suit with his father, Bukhshee Mhamod, then pending in the Sudder Dewannee court, at Delhi.

Twenty-ninth Charge.—With having enabled Luchmee Chund, Vakeel of the Ranee of Bhurtpoor, by the corrupt understanding, above mentioned, with him, to receive a bribe of 2000 rupees from Rae Hursahae, for assisting him with his influence with Sir E. Colebrooke *in* a suit, he, (Rae Hursahae,) had pending in court.

(No. 10.)

(A.)

Declaration of Lukput Roi, the Vakeel of the Raja of Jhind.

Buxshee Ewaz Alli, the Kamkar of Jhind and Hur Gopal, son of Shewak Ram Dewan, the Moatmud, had come to Delhi for negotiating on the subject of the removal of Raja Sungut Singh's Thana from Lodhiana, and about the rent of the Raja's land there, which has been taken into the occupation of the English company. Both these persons, and the resident Vakeels, Karoree Mull and Lukput Roi, were in attendance on Mr. Trevelyan on this subject. Bukhtawur Singh Chowdree was also

at the same time in daily attendance on that gentleman, and told them, that if they would come to his house, he would get the business settled for them. Accordingly Karoree Mull and Lukput Roi went to Bukhtawur Singh's house, and the said Bukhtawur Singh said to the Vakeels, that if they would give him 5000 rupees he would get their business settled through Mr. Trevelyan, and Karoree Mull and Lukput Roi accordingly paid to Bukhtawur Singh 5000 rupees after the business had been settled, and the Khareetu written.

Buxshee Ewaz Alli and Hur Gopal on their return to Jhind, persuaded the Raja to send a letter in charge of a Hurkara to Delhi, to summon Bukhtawur Singh. Accordingly Bukhtawur Singh on the 24th Aughun, 1885, Sumbut,(December, 1828,) when four Gurries of the day remained, departed for Jhind in his own bullock carriage. Mahadoe Khetree, an inhabitant of Allahabad, who is still in his service, accompanied him, and a bullock driver an inhabitant of Delhi, whom he has dismissed, and who is now to be found in Delhi, and a kahar (bearer,) whom also he has dismissed from his service, but who also may be found in Delhi; on search being made, with two seapoys, or Burkundauzes, one a Mussulman, and the other a Hindoo of the Rajpoot caste, one by name Ameer Khan. The house of the father-in-law of the Hindoo seapoy can be pointed out in Delhi. Bukhtawur Singh on his arrival at Jhind, was introduced to Raja Sungut Singh and presented a nuzzur of eleven rupees, of which the Raja accepted five rupees, and returned six rupees. Bukhtawur Singh remained one month at Jhind, and received five rupees per diem for his maintenance from the Raja's Surkar, and at his departure, Bukhtawur Singh received from the Maha Raja's hands, a khilut of a pair of shawls of a scarlet colour, and a roomal shawl of the same colour, a turban, a piece of khumkhab, a piece of mulmul, two pieces of mushroo, the sum of 500 rupees in money, and a horse of a chestnut colour, with white spots, which is still in his possession, and on which he to this moment rides. And he returned to his own house at Delhi, on the 23rd Poose Monday, and on his arrival at home he sent a letter under his own seal and signature to the two confidants of the Raja, through the channel of Karoree Mull.

(B.)

From Azumutool Nissa Begum and Mirza Turhut Bukht.

A mortgage deed for the villages of Turboore and Khedela, our Jaghier Villages, which had been attested by you, our brother, Mr. Trevelyan sent for by a chuprassee of his own, from the house of Khoosheenauth, our Mokhtar, and tore up, and thereby caused great injury to our concerns. The case is this, Bukhtawur Singh, the associate of Mr. Trevelyan, having taken the sum of 2000 rupees from under the name of nuzzarana for Mr. Trevelyan, engaged that he would give effect to the mortgage deed; but the said associate has neither given effect to the mortgage deed, nor returned to us the money. We therefore write to you, that you either cause the money to be given back to us by the aforesaid, or that the papers be properly attested and delivered to us.

(C.)

On the 19th of Shuban, twenty-third year of the reign, 160 gold mohurs of the Delhi Sicca, were paid into the hands of Bukhtawur Chowdree for Mr. Trevelyan, by Saadutool Nissa Begum, for the relinquishment of Mowza Kustulla Purguna Hawper Zilla Muireth, which had been four years under attachment and inquiry, and for settling the business of the Village of Sikhera, in the same Purgana and Zilla, which Saadutool Nissa Begum had sold to Mungusane, and the bill of sale of which she had sent for registry in the residency office, but which was delayed in consequence of the opposition of Mirza Baboo and his brother claiming a share in the Village.

(D.)

Rutten Lal, late news-writer of Ulwur, declares that Hushmut Ali, the Moonshee of Mr. Trevelyan, and Junkee Doss, the uncle of Bukhtawur Singh, took from him an Ikranasuch, promising to pay them 3000 rupees, on condition of being restored to his office. Molvee Mamoola was present on the occasion.

(E.)

Abstract of a complaint pending in the Delhi Court by Shekh Ibrahim against Bukhtawur Chowdree, alleging that a slave girl of his (Shekh Ibrahim) had been enticed away by Salar Buksh, a servant of Mr. Edward Colebrooke's, to whom he (Shekh Ibrahim) applied in vain, for restitution of the slave girl; that Bukhtawur Chowdree then sent for him (Shekh Ibrahim) and told him that if he could disburse 500 rupees, the girl should be restored to him; that he (Shekh Ibrahim) asked Bukhtawur Chowdree to what person the money was to be paid, and that he was told in answer by the Chowdree, that the money was for Mr. Trevelyan, who would, on receiving it, write to the Resident, and the slave girl would, in consequence, be immediately restored; that Bukhtawur Chowdree came with another person, the next day, to his (Shekh Ibrahim's) house, and demanded the money, when he (Shekh Ibrahim) having no ready money at the moment gave to Bukhtawur Chowdree, a pair of gold kurras, weighing 12½ tolas, at the valuation of 200 rupees, and promised to pay the remaining 300 rupees, after the girl should come back into his possession; that five months had now expired, and Bukhtawur Chowdree has neither procured the restoration of the girl, nor restored the kurras.

(F.)

Complaint of Banee Jaun, Daughter of Laloo.

I declare, from the truth of my heart, from my own mouth, that at the persuasion of Bukhtawur Chowdree, I went with my daughter to Mr. Trevelyan, in the hope of getting the release of my Millik Land, which to the amount of 600 bigas, is situated in Indurput; that at the requisition of the gentleman, and by the advice of the Vakeel, I gave to Mr. Trevelyan, by way of Nuzurana, an ornament for the arm, mounted in diamonds, worth 650 rupees, and an emerald ring set in gold, worth 500 rupees; and I made over my daughter to his pleasure. Afterwards, at near midnight, the gentleman said, now you may go away, set your mind at rest, your Millik Land shall be relinquished to you. The next day when I went again to the gen-

tleman, he forbad his people that they were not to give me admission. Whatever was true I have declared.

(G.)

A hoondee of 20,000, from Rahmut Ali Khan, of Molvie Kotela, was deposited, on or about the end of 1827, in the banking-house of a Delhi Shroff, in the joint names of Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Taylor, and a note of hand or teep given in those joint names, payable in the event of a decision being given by the Resident, in favour of Rahmut Ali Khan's claim to a village held by him, under an obsolete grant to a Dewan long since dead. The money remained in deposit ten months, at the end of which time it was withdrawn, in consequence of the claim having been rejected.

(H.)

There is a vulgar proverb, which says, that it is safer for one man to steal the horse than for another to look over the hedge; or as more elegantly expressed by Juvenal:—

Multi
Committant eadem diverso crimina fato:
Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.

Government accordingly, while authorizing, or at least, conniving at the most illegal proceedings against the Resident, have taken care to secure the informers from all enquiry, by a *noli prosequi*. Had not this been the case, and had not the Commissioners, in consequence, refused to ask any questions tending to criminate Mr. Trevelyan, Bukhtawur Chowdree and Ramjeewun, it is understood that Khajah Kassim would have proved upon the first member of this honourable triumvirate, the receipt of 10,000 rupees, from the Newab Shumshodeen Khan; that the books of the Tejara banker Chummunlal would have exhibited a payment of 3500 rupees to him; and that in the books of the Shroff Shunkurdoss an entry would have been found of 1800 rupees. paid to Bukhtawur Sing, by order of the Raja

of Bikannere; besides what is surmised to have been received from Ulwur, in reference to the bunds in dispute between that state and Ferozepoor, Bhurtpore, and the British Government.

(No. 11.)

Translation of a Purwanah, under the Signature of the Judge, to Bukshee Ram Mohunlal.

As I am desirous to learn the particulars of all the bills (hoondies), the money of which has been received by the Resident Mr. Colebrooke, on Calcutta, or elsewhere, that is to say, all bills which have been drawn payable to him. It is therefore written to you, that whatever bills on Calcutta, or elsewhere, which you may have furnished through the medium of Golaub Roi Mahin Chund, Ramjee Doss Makhun Lal, or Bukhtawur Singh, Bahadur Singh, or any other person you do write out and send to the presence from your account books in the Hindee language, true copies thereof, without any omission, including the hoondies of Dewan Heth Lal.

In this point, act as it is above written.

29th August, 1829.

(No. 12.)

My dear Sir,—You may be satisfied that no encroachment is contemplated on your political prerogatives. There are no new chuprassees going to be hired by my son, he is merely manufacturing by my orders, a few spare badges, which, when made, you may deposit wherever you like, to be used on Ticca men, or lent to applicants if the establishment should not suffice for all calls.

Metcalfe appears to have left much more to his assistants than I should be disposed to do. He neither saw nor heard any thing himself; every thing was submitted to him cut and dry, by the heads of departments, as is done in Calcutta. I, on the contrary, have been accustomed to a different mode of doing busi-

ness; but though I do not leave quite so much as he did to the executive officer, you will find me always ready to support the latter in the complete authority of his department.

Your's truly,

(Signed) E. C.

To C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.

(No. 13.)

This document is omitted, as being in itself perfectly uninteresting, and intended only to shew how the public business of the Residency was conducted in Sir Charles Metcalfe's time, by an interchange of short notes between his secretary down stairs, and himself in his library up stairs.

(No. 14.)

Remittances to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.
1826.

Neemuch.				*Nusseerabad.*			
200,000	at	1	10	200,000	at	1	6
200,000	at	1	2	60,000	at		14
130,000	at	1	2	80,000	at		14
200,000	at	1	10	50,000	at	1	6
130,000	at	1	2	100,000	at		14
180,000	at	1	2	80,000	at		12
130,000	at	1	2	100,000	at		12
35,000	at	1	2	50,000	at		14
23,555	at	1	2				
170,000	at	1	2				
1,408,555				72,000			

Total—2,128,565 rupees.

1827.

Neemuch.				*Nusseerabad.*			
235,000	at	1	2	65,800	ot		12
100,000	at	1	2	78,600	at		12
100,000	at	1	2	72,000	at		12
282,875	at	1	2	100,000	ot		12
97,087	at	1	2	90,000	at		12
110,000	at	1	4	58,000	at		12
120,000	at	1	4	58,000	at		12
				65,000	at	1	
				100,000	at	1	
				100,000	at	1	
				151,145	at	1	
1,044,962				838,545			

Total—1,88,507 rupees.

From October to December, 1827.

230,000
416,145

646,145

1828.

Neemuch.				*Nusseerabad.*			
240,000	at	1	4	50,000	at	1	
160,000	at	1	4	178,000	at	1	
100,000	at	1		100,000	at		12
62,000	at	1	4	32,000	at	1	
50,000	at	1		100,000	at		12
100,000	at		14	100,000	at		10
206,000	at	1	4	60,000	at	1	4
50,000	at	1	4	100,000	at	1	
200,000	at	1	4	210,000	at	1	
1,283,000				930,000			

Total—2,213,000 rupees.

1829.

Neemnch.				Nusseerabad.		
100,000	at	1	4	100,000	at	1
203,000	at	1	4	100,000	at	1
140,000	at	1	4	50,000	at	1
190,000	at	1	4	100,000	at	1
200,000	at	1	4	200,000	at	1
833,000				550,000		

Total—1,383,000 rupees.

(No. 15.)

No. 1.

From Meer Mohamud Ullee Khan, Son of Meer Fyz Ood Deen Ulee Khan, to the Address of Sir E. Colebrooke.

About two months ago, a person, by name Bukhtawur Sing, paid me a visit, and said, "I will bring your affairs to a satisfactory settlement, through the assistance of Mr. Trevelyan, whose unlimited confidence and favor I enjoy, and to whom I have spoken in the most favourable terms of yourself and family, and I will introduce you to him, and obtain for your employment, either in the royal household, or as Tehsildar of some Mehal, and as Mr. Trevelyan possesses the greatest influence with the Resident, you will be much benefitted." I replied, that I was not acquainted with Mr. Trevelyan. He rejoined, that Mr. Trevelyan, nevertheless, knew me, and it was proper for me either to state to that gentleman, at a private interview, or in writing, that I had presented to Ram Gopaul Baboo, a bribe of 500 rupees, to induce him to bring my case to a favourable issue, as it would be advantageous to me to do so, since Mr. Trevelyan was desirous to obtain the Baboo's removal, and the Resident's wishes were also manifest. I then said, I would not bring a false accusation against any one; upon which, Bukhtawur Sing rose in despair, and left the house. After an interval of two or three days, he returned, and told me it was necessary for me to act as he had formerly desired, or else that I should suffer, for the Baboo's case had been referred to

the Sudder, and his removal was probable, and, as he (Bukhtawur Sing) had stated previous circumstances concerning me to Mr. Trevelyan, if I did not assent to his (Mr. Trevelyan's) wishes, I should incur his displeasure, and should be a sufferer for my conduct,—I replied, that as I had no concern in the business, I could not urge such manifestly calumnious statements, and that if the consequences were to be injurious to me, I could not help it. Two or three other people, who were seated with me, were witnesses to the above facts.

True Translation.

(Signed) S. FRASER.

Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 2.

From Meer Mohumdee Khan, (Brother of the above,) to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Verbatim the same as the above.

No. 3.

From Meer Hussen Ulee Khan to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Verbatim the same as the above.

No. 4.

Translation of a Petition from Meer Mendoo to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Bukhtawur Sing, son of Godha Mull Chowdry, of the Surraffs, sent to me a man, with whose name I am unacquainted, but whom I can recognise, desiring me to attend on him: during our interview, he asked me if I was a well-wisher of the Government, to be his partizan. I replied, I was totally ignorant of what he alluded to. He then said, If you do not side with us, you know that Mr. Trevelyan is stationed here, and will be informed of the fact. Such being the case, how is it possible that I can continue to reside here, and I have accordingly thought it right to inform you of the above circumstances.

No. 5.

Translation of a Petition from Hukeem Meer Ahmud Hossein Khan to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Some days ago, I was sitting in the Dewan Khana of my brother, Hukeem Mahummud Alee Khan's house, when Bukhtawur Sing came, and after a friendly conversation with my brother, told him, that he had arranged matters for the satisfactory adjustment of the case which he was conducting for Mirza Jehan Khusroo against Mungul Sain and Jalab Ram, to recover sixteen thousand and three hundred rupees, and which had been decreed against him on appeal. My brother desired him to relate the particulars of his plan. Bukhtawur Sing replied, if you (meaning my brother) will go to Mr. Trevelyan, and tell him that you have given a bribe in this affair, of two thousand and two hundred rupees to Ram Gopaul Baboo, he will be much pleased, and use his influence with the Resident to procure the satisfactory adjustment of the business. My brother replied, that he could not, unjustly, accuse any body. The above are the real circumstances of the case.

(No. 6.)

Translation of a Petition from Dowarka Doss, Partner of Hoolass Roy Jowhurree.

To the same.—Written 11th of July, 1829.

About a week ago, a person of the name of Ram Jewun Baboo, partner of Bukhtawur Sing, the informer, son of Godha Mull Chowdree, sent his servant Gunga Bishun, a Brahmun, to me with a message, stating that he wished to see me. I accordingly went to his house, when the Baboo observed "disputes have lately arisen between your partner Hoolass Roy and yourself, and the former is under the protection of Baboo Ram Gopaul. If you will join with me, and do what I tell you, I will immediately procure for you, from Hoolass Roy, the money you claim, and I will obtain other advantages for you, from Mr. Trevelyan." I enquired in what business I was to co-operate with him, when he told me that it was in exposing Baboo Ram Go-

paul's system of bribery, and that he would explain further on the morrow; that he would use every influence with Mr. Trevelyan, to procure the payment of my demand against Hoolass Roy; and he further desired me to wait on him on the morrow. The same individual next day also summoned me to attend on the Baboo, who, on my arrival, directed me to have an interview with Bukhtawur Sing, to whom and Mr. Trevelyan he had related all the particulars of my affairs. He added, that Bukhtawur Sing wished to see me. I accordingly went to Bukhtawur Sing, who said to me, that Ram Jewun Baboo had explained all my affairs to himself and Mr. Trevelyan; that " Mr. Trevelyan had given me every encouragement; that he and Ram Jewun Baboo would take me with them to wait on Mr. Trevelyan, on the day after, when I was to depose agreeably to the statement Ram Jewun had explained to me, and that I should benefit by so doing, and immediately obtain the amount of my demand against Hoolass Roy." I told him Ram Jewun Baboo had not intimated to me any particulars. He then desired me to go to Ram Jewun, and do as he should direct me. I went, consequently, to the Baboo, and related what had passed between Bukhtawur Sing and myself, he said to me, that I was to explain what I knew of the circumstances which Bukhtawur Sing and himself had deposed, in writing, to Mr. Trevelyan, in regard to Baboo Ram Gopaul's bribery; that the next morning they would wait on Mr. Trevelyan, and expected that I should be there also, where I should learn every thing. I said that I had no business with Mr. Trevelyan, but that I wished him (the Baboo) to endeavour to adjust the account between Hoolass Roy and myself, as he knew what jewels I had disposed of to the Resident, and to confute the false assertions of others in regard to us. Ram Jewun then said that he would positively do so, and, moreover, would induce Mr. Trevelyan to exert himself with the judge, in my favour. In the hope of recovering the sum claimed by me from Hoolass Roy, I, agreeably to the suggestions of Bukhtawur Sing and Ram Jewun Baboo, attended, as I had promised, at Mr. Trevelyan's house, the next morning. They were also in attendance. Mr. Trevelyan desired me to explain what was the subject of my complaint against Hoolass Roy. I replied, that it

was for the recovery of sums due to me as his partner. He then desired that I would state what had passed between Ram Jewun Baboo and myself. I enquired what he alluded to. Mr. Trevelyan then looked towards Ram Jewun Baboo, who said "this person will bring forward many instances, and is acquainted with all particulars." The above gentleman then said to me, "if you will depose agreeably to what Ram Jewun has stated, it will greatly assist in the recovery of your claim." After this I retired from Mr. Trevelyan's presence, and Ram Jewun Baboo having come out, I said to him, I do not clearly understand what this business is; he replied, "you must give evidence upon my charge of bribery against Baboo Ram Gopaul, and state that you are acquainted with the particulars." I then put my hands to my ears, declaring that I knew nothing of the matter, and that I would not unjustly accuse any body. Ram Jewun Baboo replied, that if I denied, I must take care of myself, that eventually Mr. Trevelyan would be in power here, that a week ago a report had gone up to Government, and that he would have me expelled from the city. Under these circumstances, being greatly apprehensive, I solicit that my credit and residence here may not be interfered with. These evil designing persons and informers summon us poor people to their houses, instruct us in the part we are to act, give us expectations, and then threaten us.

No. 7.

Translation of a Petition from Ummer Sing to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Bukhtawur Sing, the son of Godha Mull Chowdree, met me near the Khonee Durwazeh, and said, "if you do as I tell you, Mr. Trevelyan will be highly pleased with you, and it will be well for you, as you are the Vakeel of a person of high rank." I replied, "Very well." Bukhtawur Sing then told me to accompany him to Mr. Trevelyan, and state before him, that my employer had given twenty thousand rupees to Ram Gopaul Baboo, as a bribe, and that I should be held in high estimation by Mr. Trevelyan, for so doing. To this I answered, that persons in my situation, who attend on the ruling authorities, to represent mat-

ters, could not consent to bring forward false accusations—that calumny was the business of the low class of people, and urged with a view to bring themselves into favour. Bukhtawur Sing then said to me that he would tell Mr. Trevelyan what I had mentioned. When I heard this, I was greatly alarmed, lest he, being the confidential servant of Mr. Trevelyan, should make insinuations injurious to me to that gentleman, and thus lessen me in the estimation of the British Authorities, and I have, therefore stated the circumstances to you, that you may be pleased graciously to adopt measures for the preservation of my honor from the machinations of Bukhtawur Sing.

No. 8.

Translation of a Petition from Meer Mendoo, Son of Meer Kulloo, to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Sir,—Bukhtawur Sing summonses people with threats, in the hope of gain. During your circuit he has taken bribes at every station, and I can prove against him the several sums which he has received from the different Rajas; but I have to request, that a Chuprassee may be allowed to attend upon me, and that when Bukhtawur Sing shall be convicted, he may be punished. Further, that when the case shall come forward he may be placed under some person's charge, in order that I may, satisfactorily, establish the above facts against him. I do not, at present, mention the names of the Rajas, lest he should become acquainted with them, and arrange matters so as to render my efforts abortive. Others besides myself are acquainted with the particulars. On conviction, I trust that he may be punished, to deter others from similar proceedings.

No. 9.

Translation of a Petition from Hakeem Syyud Mohamud Khan to Sir Edward Colebrooke, Baronet.

Bukhtawur Sing, son of Godha Mull, came to me, and said, "as I have a great friendship for you, and my father was a friend of your father, I have heard, with unfeigned sorrow, that

you have lost the cause regarding the sixteen thousand and two hundred rupees due to the Shah Zadda Mirza Jehan Khusroo, from Mungle Sain and Jelleb Ram." I replied, that as my claim was a just one, I would again present an arzee, and recover my right. Bukhtawur Sing then said, "I will intercede in your behalf, with Mr. Trevelyan, with whom I am on the most friendly terms, and possess great influence; but you must go with me to him, and state to him, that, although you had given a bond to Ram Gopaul, for two thousand rupees, besides two hundred rupees in cash, you had lost your cause." I replied, that I could not accuse any person falsely. Bukhtawur Sing then said that he had mentioned the above for my good, and if I did not avail myself of it, I was to blame. I told him that I was not so void of sense as to act in this manner, at his suggestion. He then got up and went away. During the whole of the above conversation, my elder brother was sitting near me. I have stated the above facts as they actually occurred.

No. 10.

Declaration of Surdar Dussonda Sing.

States, that about two weeks ago, Mr. Trevelyan sent a verbal message, by Bukhtawur Sing, an informer, to his Vakeel Goolshere Khan, intimating that he had important business to transact with him, but desiring him first of all to communicate with Bukhtawur Sing and Ram Jewun Baboo. Dussonda Sing then proceeds to state how his Vakeel was induced, by promises and threats, to depose to his master having concerted measures with Ram Gopaul for gaining his object, and having agreed to pay certain sums of money, lodging the amount with a banker named Bukhtawur Sing.

To induce this confession, Mr. Trevelyan is said to have shaken his fist at him, in a violent manner. The Vakeel was so much alarmed that he agreed to do whatever was required of him. Mr. Trevelyan accordingly took his pen, and writing in English whatever he pleased, compelled Goolshere Khan to put his signature to it. Goolshere Khan afterwards came to Dussonda Sing, trembling and weeping, and told him what had oc-

curred. Dussonda Sing mentioned this to several native gentlemen of rank, who advised him to inform the Resident, which he accordingly does.

Dussonda Sing further states, that Mr. Trevelyan caused Goolshere Khan, by dint of intimidation, to sign a paper, written in English, and containing whatever he had chosen to write in it. " Now," says Dussonda Sing, addressing the Resident, " I am perfectly innocent of any bribe or nuzzurana having been presented to any one. Why, indeed, should I so act? My claim is valid. If I imagined my case to be a bad one, I certainly would not hesitate to offer a bribe to any one who would take it; but Mr. Trevelyan, by frightening and ill using my Mooktar, has injured my reputation amongst my compeers; and as my honor has thus been affected, I trust you will investigate the circumstances of the case, and save me from the reproach.

No. 11.

Declaration of See Gopaul, Son of Narain Doss Canoongo, of Pulwul,

States, that Ram Jewun Baboo came to him, and told him that Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Brown were seated together, and if he would accompany him, he would, through Mr. Trevelyan's influence, obtain for him the situation he wished. See Gopaul was accordingly induced to accompany Ram Jewun to Mr. Trevelyan's house. On his arrival he found that Mr. Brown was not there, only Mr. Trevelyan and Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree were present. He then proceeds to state, how he was encouraged by promises, to depose that he had seen Gunga Sing at Ram Gopaul's house. Mr. Trevelyan said to him, " Ram Jewun states that you and Luchmun Doss went to Puttiala—that Surdar Dussonda Sing gave 10,000 rupees to Ram Gopaul—that four papers were returned from Ajmeer to Delhi—that a letter was received from Rao Gonga Sing—that two letters were written to the Raja of Puttiala in the Godown, at the dictation of Ram Gopaul, to which you affixed your seal. Explain what you know of these matters." See Gopaul replied he knew nothing. Mr. Trevelyan then wrote down Ram Jewun's state-

ment, and desired See Gopaul to put his mark to this paper. See Gopaul enters into some further details, and concludes by saying, " from acting agreeably to the instructions of Ram Jewun and Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree, the informer, in the hope of being continued in the situation of Canoongo, and through fear of incurring the displeasure of Mr. Trevelyan, I have got myself into a scrape, and injured my reputation; but I know nothing of any dealings or negotiations which may have passed between any parties."

No. 12.

Petition of Doomeemul, late Treasurer of the Residency, 14th of October, 1829.

Yesterday, which was Monday, the 12th of October, Mr. Trevelyan sent for me, by a message, through Boodo Chuprassee, and ordered me to produce my private account-book, or day-book, (rozeramcha), as, probably, many items will be found therein, at the name of the Resident; that in case of my bringing it, he should be highly pleased with me; and that in case of my not bringing it forward, he would ruin me to such a degree as to make me recollect it for ever, and be for ever ashamed to shew my face. I said, in reply, that I had no private account-book; on which he again began to speak to me with threats and violence, in the view of frightening me, saying that there could be no doubt of my having another book, and that if I would not produce it, the matter would be the worse for me, because there were many things in that book, which he wanted to discover. I again replied, that I had no account-book; whence was I to bring one? Afterwards Mr. Trevelyan took my hand within his own hand, and said, " For my satisfaction search for cases of bribery, in which case I will restore you to your office, as formerly."

Chowdree Bukhtawur and Buhareelol, the two informers, were there also, and attempted, at one time, to intimidate me, and at another time to flatter me, into giving the book; and said to me, that whatever Mr. Trevelyan might say to me, I must act accordingly, in any way that should be possible. Being, there-

fore, much alarmed by the conduct of these persons towards me. I have sought protection, under the presence, and tender this Petition, praying for safety from the wickedness of the informers Chowdree Bukhtawur Sing and Buhareelol.

No. 13.

From Kummur Oonissa, Daughter of Mohamud Ukbur Shah Badshah.

At this time strange occurrences and wonderful transactions take place in this city. But what have I to do with the events of the city further than I am individually concerned in them? The strangest of all is, that my grandfather Mirza Koodrutoola Khan commonly called Mirza Lalun, resides in a house belonging to me, outside of the royal fort, in the Neel Kutha, and his age is about 84 years, and he is in his dotage, a second childhood, from his extreme age. Mr. Trevelyan and Chowdree Bukhtawur Sing and Baboo Ram Jewun, the informers, went into his house, and by inculcating into him hopes and all sorts of persuasions, and by instructing him contrary to the truth, they produced him as a witness in some case, and prevailed on him to give evidence in the Commission before yourself. Nor do they now desist from harassing him, but are giving him daily all sorts of annoyances, so that his life is at his very lips. I know not what sort of proceeding this is on the part of the rulers of the country. My grandfather, notwithstanding that he has fallen into terrors of them, refuses to be instructed by them; but the wonder is, that you do not interfere to prohibit such transactions, and to rescue him out of their power to constitute him a witness, and harass him with examinations. This appears to be very far from the wisdom and administration of a ruler.

No. 14.

Declaration of Jetemul Pundit.

Bukhtawur Sing, the informer, and Ram Jewun, the fellow of bad repute, (Budmaash) frequently have come to my residence,

and have taken me to be introduced to Mr. Trevelyan. Accordingly, the gentleman was in the small garden of the Shush Muhl, and Molvee Jehan Ullee was there. The gentleman said to me, "You are the friend of me, and of the Molvee; you must do whatever the Molvee shall say to you. I have already given one hundred rupees to the Molvee, and I shall see also what to do for you." After several other discourses, he said, "I will appoint you to be Pundit of the Sudder Ameen, and the Molvee to be Moftee; but whatever the Molvee shall say to you, you must say, with a bold and open countenance." I replied, that I was bound by my faith and religion, and that I could not do these things. Afterwards, the Molvee having written an agreement, wanted me to sign it; but I refused to sign it, alleging that we should all be sent into jail. On this he abused me, and said that I must depose to the matters of Bullubgurh, &c. At last, being without remedy, I said that my seal was not, at that time, with me, that I had left it at home; and that I would go home, and having put my seal on the paper, would return it to the Molvee. But, on getting home, I, under some pretences, did not put my seal on the paper. Afterwards, Gungabishur Chuprassee came to my house to call me, and having prevailed on me, took me to Ramjewun, where Mutha Mohun and Debeechurn Baboo and Bawanee Shunkur, the banker, of the house of Mungut Sansarie were present. All these people made violent efforts over me. Such are the facts, and I make them known to you who are the ruler of the country.

No. 15.

Petition of Munna Lal, Mutsuddee of the Palace.

It is a wonderfully strange occurrence, that from the first lighting up of the sun of the justice of the English Company, such a thing has never been heard of, and has never been seen, as what has happened to me; so that, perhaps, such a thing never occurred, even in the horrors of Nadir Shah. The fact is this: Bukhtawur Chowdree, the informer, came to my house, on the part of Mr. Trevelyan, and having called for me, first attacked me with words of flattery, and then said, that Mr. Trevelyan had sent for me, through him, and that I must go to that

gentleman, who was the supreme ruler for the time. On hearing these words, I became much alarmed, and gave for answer, that I was a poor Mutsuddee of the Palace, and had never had an opportunity of going to that gentleman, in consequence of having no concern with him. Afterwards, the said informer said, that there could be no objection in going to the ruler of the time, but that, on the contrary, it would be for my advantage. Sir, upon the strength of all these speeches of Buktawur, the informer, and not suspecting any fraud and deception in his fair words, I went with him, and was introduced to the gentleman; and on being introduced to him, after enquiring from me my caste, and the names of my father and of myself, he said to me, that he understood that I was employed, and resided in the palace, and that nothing, good or bad, appertaining to it, was concealed from me; that he therefore asked me when the Resident went into the palace, to the dwelling of Mirza Bullund Bukht, with the lady, what did they receive from him; and what did they get as bribes for establishing the stipend of Mirza Kaudur Shekoh and Mahmood Shekoh, on account of the attached Jaghirs. You must tell me these things, and I will bring them forward as a statement before Mr. Ewer. It will be for your advantage. I replied, that I did not know a syllable of these matters. Sir, after my refusal, the gentleman began to tempt me, with offers of money, and hopes of employment; and, as I replied, that the Resident was not capable of such things, and cared not for them; on hearing this, he became furious and violent, and tried to terrify me, by a change of countenance, and said, that if I would not declare these things in his presence, he would send me to jail. Sir, on that day, I managed to escape and return home, by this pretence, that I would consult with myself another night, and would enquire from the other Mutsuddees, and would, hereafter, inform him of all that might be to his satisfaction; but, from the very next day he every day sends for me and threatens me. Sir, if the ruler of the time, shall, in this manner, treat the inhabitants of the city with violence and force, how will they maintain their lives? Therefore, considering you to be the fountain of justice, I present this my Petition, that you may issue such orders as may prevent the said gentleman

from sending for me, and all his people from coming to my house. Let them be peremptorily prohibited.

No. 16.

From the Prince Mirza Jehan Khoosroo.

At this time, Wuzeer Alee, the son of Molvee Futteh Alee, is coming to me every day, on the part of Mr. Trevelyan, and telling me that Mr. Trevelyan desires me to complain against the Newab Roshunoodowla, Sir Edward Colebrooke (the Resident); that in so doing I shall give pleasure to the Governor-General, and to all the gentlemen of the council, and to Mr. Walter Ewer. From the day of the Resident's coming to this place, no difficulty or embarrassment has fallen on me that I should have occasion to give a cowree to any person. To be sure, in former times, such as the days of Moutuzemoodowla, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Major Mc Pherson, the commandant in the Royal Fort, there were difficulties to be redressed, but there have been none of late days. I therefore write to you that you should send for Wuzeer Alee before you, and reprove him, so that he may not again come to me.

No. 17.

From the King to the Acting Magistrate of Delhi.

Whereas sundry persons of infamous character, make it their trade to annoy this town, and disgrace the rulers of it; and, having bound up the loins of energy for the ruin and degradation of all men of respectability, are annoying and harassing them, and have now extended the same conduct towards the inmates of my palace. Accordingly Bukhtawar Chowdree and Ram Jewun, and Bhod Singh, the heads of these scoundrels, have gone to the house of my daughter Kumroonissa, situated in the Kutra Neel, and have exercised their violence and oppressions on her grandfather Koodentoolla Khan, commonly called Mirza Lalun, and harass and annoy the old man, who is eighty-four years of age, and whose intellects are impaired by age; and have involved him, through fear and terrors, in irretrievable difficulties, and to

to this moment, continue to perplex him, notwithstanding his prayers to be released from their annoyance. Should these transactions lead to a quarrel, and, perhaps, to blows, the poor old man will be involved therein, without a fault. I therefore write to you, that you do interfere to prevent these scoundrels from harassing the aforesaid.

No. 18.

Deposition of Mirza Lalun, 19*th of October,* 1829.

Bukhtawur Chowdree and Ramjewun Baboo and Hurpurshaud Chobedur had informed Mr. Trevelyan, that I, (Mirza Lalun) was acquainted with Raee Balik Ram holding Durbars. Having said this to Mr. Trevelyan, they came to me and told me that Mr. Trevelyan had included my name among his witnesses, and that I should have to depose to the circumstances relating to Balik Ram. I replied, that I had been acquainted at Lucknow, with Balik Ram's nephew Raja Laljee, and had, by that means, become known to Balik Ram, but that I must be excused from being a witness—that I never would give evidence. Upon this, Bukhtawur Chowdree and Ramjewun and Hurpurshadd said, that Mr. Trevelyan had already written my name in the list of witnesses; that I should receive 2000 rupees, as a reward from Government; and that a perpetual sum of fifty rupees, per mensem, would be granted to me, by Government; and that Mr. Trevelyan himself would give me another 1,000 rupees; that if I did not give evidence, I was not greater than Sir Edward Colebrooke and Mr. Fraser, both of whom, their master, *id est,* Mr. Trevelyan had turned out; and that I should be expelled the city, and my life would be made miserable. Another day, at about five or six ghurries of the evening, the same persons came and told me that Mr. Trevelyan was waiting under the trees before my door, and called for me, and that I ought to go to him. As I refused to go, Mr. Trevelyan came into my house in the Kutra Neel, and said, that if I would give evidence in his business, I should be the friend of the Company, and that if I did not give evidence, I should be pulled up by the roots, in four ghurries, and be exemplarily punished. Being without

remedy, I went, at the end of three or four days, before Mr. Walter Ewer, and gave my evidence under fear for my life, and ruin of my family, without oath, according to Mr. Trevelyan's promises, that I should not be put on my oath. Afterwards, when I attended before Mr. Trevelyan, he said to me, that I had not deposed to the circumstance of Balik Ram having given the gold mohurs to Sir Edward Colebrooke, and that I should, therefore, be punished, unless I saved myself from punishment, by going again, and deposing to what he should tell me. From fear of these threats, I gave a Petition to Mr. Ewer, mentioning these facts, and took refuge in the palace, for fear of these persons; and, on the return of his majesty from the Kootub, where he then was, I fell at his feet, and implored for protection, in consequence of which he wrote a shaka to the magistrate. Bodh Singh, the Chuprassee of Mr. Trevelyan, used to come and fetch me to his master.

No. 19.

Declaration of Shunkur Shroff.

A few days before I was released from jail, Himmut Singh, of Paneeput, came to me and told me that he had been sent to me by Mr. Trevelyan, to tell me that if I would enter in the name of Shumshooddeen's accounts in my books, gold mohurs, to the name of the Resident, and of Mr. E. Colebrooke, according as he would instruct me, Mr. Trevelyan would give me 500 rupees, and would get the period of my imprisonment shortened; that I should swear to the payment of the gold mohurs, according to the mode in which such entries should be made, and that Mr. Trevelyan would give me a letter to Mr. Maddock, who would, in consequence, take me with him to Lucknow, and provide amply for me. Subsequent to my release, Ram Jewun Bengallee, the Ruffeek of Mr. Trevelyan, came to me also, and made to me several promises on the part of Mr. Trevelyan.

(No. 16.)

Extract of a Letter from Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart. to the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 29th June, 1829.

Para. 3. I have also desired Captain Murray, the political agent at Umbalah, to transmit to Mr. Fraser, the original papers which he has procured from Putteealah, relative to the Second Charge against Ram Gopaul, of having forged a letter from me to the Pattialah Raja, when I avow myself to have sent that letter, as well as the previous present of a double-barrelled gun, any inquiry into this case, as a charge against Ram Gopaul would appear unnecessary, but I shall leave the investigation to proceed as forming a part of the entire proceeding.

4. In explanation of this avowal, I have the honour to state, that having been applied to by the Pattialah Vakeel to assist him in the purchase of a gun for his master, I proposed to him that I should send the gun as a token of regard from myself, and, on my delivering it to the Vakeel for transmission, he begged that a man, deputed from myself, might accompany it. The letter, with one hundred gold mohurs, as a present on the occasion of the marriage of the Raja's brother Koowur Ajeet Singh, was similarly sent under charge of a man deputed from myself, at the express desire of the Vakeel.

5. With regard to any blame which may attach to me on this point, I take the liberty of soliciting His Lordship in Council to suspend his judgment, until I shall have called upon Captain Murray, whose transmission of a nuptial offering of one thousand rupees led me to accede to the Rajah's earnest solicitations, that the established usage on such occasions might not be dispensed with for the first time in his instance.

(COPIES.)

To George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government Political Department, Fort William.

Sir,—With reference to the 4th and 5th paragraphs of my Address of the 29th ultimo, I do myself the honor to submit

the annexed Copies of the Letter addressed by me to the Political Agent at Umbala, on the subject of the present of one hundred gold mohurs to the Raja of Patiala, and of Captain Murray's reply, with its enclosures.

2. The mission not having yet arrived, which I had been given to understand by the Vakeel, was to be expected, with an elephant, two horses, and some other articles in return for the present, the money remains, in the mean time, at my own debit, in my private accounts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE, Resident.

Delhi Residency, 30*th June*, 1829.

To Captain W. Murray, Political Agent, Umbala.

Sir,—Having read in a private note from you to Mr. Trevelyan, that you had sent one thousand rupees, or, as denominated by you familiarly, dibs, to the Raja of Patiala, as your nuptial offering, on the occasion of the marriage of his brother Kour Ojeit Sing, I was induced to accede to the Raja's request, and his Vakeel's earnest solicitation, by sending a similar contribution from myself, a Sikh custom, which they alleged had been observed by Mr. Seton and Sir David Ochterlony on similar occasions, and which could not be deviated from without entailing marked disgrace on the Raja.

2. The propriety of this measure, and of the transmission of a double barrelled gun to the Raja, has now been made a question for the decision of Government, as a charge of corruption; and the papers, the acquisition of which, appears from your reply, to have been the object of Mr. Trevelyan's letters to you, were required by him with a view to establish both facts.

3. My defence must rest upon your's, and much as I regret bringing forward your name in any transaction which may involve a censure from Government, I must beg the favor of your furnishing me with such explanation as your longer acquaintance with the Sikh customs may suggest to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. COLEBROOKE, Resident.

Delhi Residency, 15*th June*, 1829.

To Sir E. Colebrooke, Baronet, Resident, Delhi.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 15th instant.

2. My private note to the address of Mr. Trevelyan, which forms the ground of your call upon me for information, must have been written in the month of February last.

3. To have withheld fram Muharajah Kurm Sing, the usual nuptial offering on the occasion of his brother's marriage, would have subjected me to explanations which I was not willing to entail upon myself, and much less was I prepared to vary the practice of my predecessors, on a point affecting the honor and the dignity of the principal Chief between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

4. Numbers 1 to 9, are copies of letters and papers on the records of my office, detailing the particulars of my transmission of 1,001 rupees to Pattiala; and No. 10 is an extract, in the hand writing of the treasurer, from the public accounts, exhibiting a balance of 599 rupees, in favour of Government.

5. In future, it shall be my duty to submit transactions similar to the present, for your consideration and orders; and I regret I omitted to do so in the case under discussion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Mur
P. A

Soobatho,
25th June, 1829.

TRANSLATION.

Account of Presents, from the 1*st of February*, 1829, *to the* 31*st of May*, 1829.

	Rs.	*A.*	*P.*
To gave the Konjpooruh Newab, on his accession, a horse, 225 rupees. Doshata, 125 rupees, Turban, 10 rupees, Mushroo, 3 rupees, 4 dunas, Lodut and Bustu-ree, for horse, 14 rupees, 3*a.* 9*p.*	377	7	9
To a Nautuh, or Nuptial Offering, sent to Pattiala, on the marriage of Kour Ujeit Sing	1,001		
To Pattiala Chobdar, who brought the Bhajee - -	5		
To Pattiala Servants, which brought to the Khellut - . .	30		
	1,413	7	9
Balance in favour of Government	599		
	Rs. 2,012	7	9

	Rs.	*A.*	*P.*
By received a khellut, consisting of a horse and 23 Parchas, from Pattiala	2,000		
By Batta on Jughadree - - - -	12	7	9
	Rs. 2,012	7	9

True Translation.

(Signed) W. MURRAY,
P. A.

True Copies.

(Signed) H. W. ELLIOTT,
Assist. Resid.

Extract of a Letter from Sir E. Colebrooke to the Chief Secretary, dated 14th of August, 1829.

19. In this class I ought, perhaps, to include the presents sent to Pattiala. The gun was a trifle, of which, perhaps, too incautiously, I refused to permit the Vakeel to repay me the cost. The circumstances in regard to the nuptial presents, I have already detailed at length. Captain Murray will, probably, be able to furnish some further explanation in regard to the motives for secrecy, in the first instance, until the return of presents enabled him to bring the transaction into his accounts, with a profit of above 500 rupees to Government. The uproar since raised, and in which Mr. Trevelyan's zeal seems to spare neither friend nor foe, has prevented the intended return of a similar present to the Residency, the arrival of which would have enabled me also to bring the transaction forward. The proximity of the day fixed for the marriage, left no interval for an option between a peremptory refusal and an immediate compliance on my own responsibility.

20. Pornachund, who is stated to have written the letter for me to the Raja of Pattiala, is no dependent of Ram Gopaul. He is an old servant of my own, while I was formerly at Futtehgurh; and he came to this place in hopes of getting employed by me. The Canoongo See Gopaul is also unconnected with the Baboo, but from the length of time during which he had been in attendance, in the hope of re-instatement in his office, he had become a sort of domestic servant.

Extract from the Resolutions of Government, dated 24th of July, 1829.

The Governor-General here deems it necessary to point out what appears to him unsatisfactory in the above explanation, regarding the present of a gun, and the subsequent transmission of the letter, which it now appears, was accompanied by an offering of one hundred gold mohurs.*

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* Every gentleman's orders are given through the channel of his head-servant. E. C.

Regarding the first, it will be recollected, that See Gopaul, in his deposition,* stated, that it was about nine months ago he was deputed, not by Sir E. Colebrooke but by Ram Gopaul, and that the gun was sent in the name of Lady Colebrooke, not of the Resident; and moreover, that he did not believe either the Resident or Lady Colebrooke was aware of the transaction. The contents of the letters obtained by Captain Murray, which are not before Government, might have thrown some light on this transaction; and, in addition to the declaration of the Resident himself that he sent the gun, might distinctly disprove See Gopaul's assertion that it was a present from Lady Colebrooke, but if any credit is to be given to See Gopaul's story, it appears strange why the Resident should have employed an individual who was not attached to the Resident's establishment, but a Canoongoe, of Pulwal, and a hanger on of Ram Gopaul, to carry the present, instead of deputing a badged peon, or other public servant of the Residency. With respect to the sending of a present by the Resident to a Native Chief, after the prohibitory circular orders of the 4th of January, 1828, prohibiting the giving and receiving of presents, the Governor-General in Council suspends the expression of his sentiments until he has noticed the second and more important case of the Resident's sending a letter and a present of 1,600 rupees, as an offering on the marriage of the Raja of Pattiala's brother.

The explanation which the Resident had called for from Captain Murray, is contained in Sir Edward Colebrooke's Letter to Government, dated the 30th of June, the substance of which and of its enclosures is here subjoined.

The first letter from Sir Edward to Captain Murray, is dated 15th of June. It states, that having read in a private note from Captain Murray to Mr. Trevelyan, that the former had sent 1000 rupees to the Raja of Pattiala, as a nuptial offering, on the occasion of the marriage of his brother Ojeet Singh, he, Sir

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* It will be recollected, that every word of this pretended deposition, fabricated by Mr. Trevelyan, has been contradicted three times, on oath. E. C.

Edward, was induced to accede to the Raja's request, and his Vakeel's earnest solicitations, by sending a similar contribution from himself. The propriety of this measure, adds Sir Edward Colebrooke, and of the transmission of the double-barrelled gun to the Raja, has, now been made a question for the decision of Government, as a charge of corruption; and the papers, the acquisition of which, appears from your reply, to have been the object of Mr. Trevelyan's letters to you, were required by him, with a view to establish both facts. My defence must rest upon your's, and much as I regret bringing your name in any transaction which may involve a censure from Government, I must beg the favour of your furnishing me with such explanation as your longer acquaintance with the Sikh customs may suggest to you.

On the above letter to Captain Murray, the Governor-General in Council makes the following remarks:—

In the first place, the explanation asked from Captain Murray respecting Sikh customs, ought to have preceded the Resident's compliance with the Raja's request, not to have followed it, and after an interval of many weeks, when the subject had become a matter of charge. In the second place, no mention of the present of one hundred gold mohurs had been occurred in any of the depositions taken by Mr. Trevelyan, nor did he appear to be aware of it. See Gopaul spake only of a forged letter with the Resident's seal. In the third place, it is remarkable, that the Resident never reported his receipt of any letters from Captain Murray, although he now refers to Captain Murray's letter to Mr. Trevelyan, the transmission of which letter was, in fact, in violation of the Resident's orders. In the fourth place, the coincidence is remarkable of the date of Sir Edward Colebrooke's letter to Captain Murray, regarding the letter to the Raja of Pattiala, with the date of that from Captain Murray to Mr. Trevelyan,* from Subathoo, stating that the letter had been procured from the Raja. Until then, Sir Edward seems to have

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* Government chose to forget that in my note to Mr. Trevelyan, of the 1st of June, I avowed the deputation of Luchmun Doss and the letter to Pattiala. E. C.

made no enquiry regarding the letter which he acknowledges to be his, and which it now appears was accompanied by a present of one hundred gold mohurs. It will be recollected, that on Mr. Trevelyan addressing Captain Murray, on the 28th of May last, on the subject of See Gopaul's deposition, the Resident directed the latter officer to send his replies to himself, and not to Mr. Trevelyan. If the Resident had reasons to suspect the object of Mr. Trevelyan's application to Captain Murray, why did he not, at once, report to Government that he had written a letter to the Raja, with a present of 1,600 rupees, and would call on Captain Murray for some explanations necessary to be submitted to Government, in justification of that proceeding? The call on Captain Murray, it appears, was not made till the 15th of June, when, it is to be presumed, he had learned the letter had been given up. In the sixth place, the Governor-General observes, that if See Gopaul deposed truly as to the period of Luchmun Doss's deputation with the letter, and as it now appears, with the offering of money, that deputation took place about six weeks previous to the 21st of May, say the first week in March last. Of the highly improper proceeding on the part of Captain Murray, in making a present of 1000 rupees to the Pattiala Raja, no report appears to have been made by him, at the time, to the Resident, nor would the transaction, probably, ever have come to light, but for the necessity under which the Resident found himself of bringing it to the notice of Government, in justification of his own subsequent proceedings. It is equally unaccountable, how, under positive orders of Government against giving presents, the Resident should have consented to send an offering of one hundred gold mohurs to the Raja of Pattiala, on the occasion not of his own, but merely of his brother's marriage; not even appearing to doubt the propriety of the step, or referring to Government for its sanction. It would appear, further, that the money thus sent to Pattiala, had not been brought to account in the books of the Residency, as a public transaction. Sir Edward stated, in his letter of the 30th of June, that the money would remain until the receipt of a return present, consisting of an elephant, two horses, and some articles at his own debit, in his private accounts; and, finally, his

Lordship in Council remarks on the irregularity of the letter being written, apparently, in a private and clandestine manner, by a person named Poorun Chund, the creature, it is presumed, of his domestic Dewan, instead of being drawn up by the established Moonshees of the Establishment, and becoming a record of the office. It is not known who Luchmun Doss, the bearer of the letter and money-offering, is, but if he be the private servant of the Resident's domestic Dewan, the same remark applies to the employment of that individual, on this occasion, as to the private mission of See Gopaul, a Conoongoe, of Pulwul, with the present of a gun, on the former.*

(No. 17.)

To William Fraser, Esquire, Officiating Resident, &c. &c. &c. Delhi.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3d instant, transmitting the copy of a letter to your address, from the Commissioners Messrs. Ewer and Macsween, and calling on me to use my best endeavours to effect the object of their application.

2. That object, as stated by the Commissioners, to ascertain whether any correspondence has been carried on between the princes and ministers of the native states and Sir Edward Colebrooke, either direct, or through Ram Gopaul Baboo, or any other person, without passing through the regular channel of the agent's office, or whether any similar correspondence has been carried on by Ram Gopaul, on his own account.

3. In reply, I have the honor to acquaint you, that with exception to the communication maintained during the last two years, with the Resident at Delhi, by Ranee Imrut Koöar, the Ex-Regent of the Bhurtpoor State, I have no reason to believe that any correspondence has been carried on between this

* *If*, and *it is presumed*, are very convenient terms, where people are resolved to prejudge a case, without waiting to ascertain facts. *Poorun Chund is not* a private servant of the Dewan. E. C.

court and Sir Edward Colebrooke, otherwise than through the regular channel of the agent's office, nor between this court and Baboo Ram Gopaul, through any channel.

4. The direct communication maintained by Ranee Imrut Kooar, with the Resident at Delhi, is matter of public record. It is denounced and complained of in Colonel Lockett's dispatch, while its consistency with usage and propriety, is asserted in those of Sir Edward Colebrooke. Its original object appears to have been to obtain for the Ranee, the restoration of the whole, or a part of the power and dignity with which she had been invested, while Regent of the State,—pretensions which became gradually lowered, till modified into five propositions, submitted by her, in a letter to the Resident, in January last.

5. To effect this, and to aid its attainment, by disparaging the integrity, ability, and popularity of the Council of Regency, were, without doubt, the ends in view in the direct communication kept up by the Ranee Imrut Kooar with the Resident at Delhi. The agent through whom it was maintained, was Moonshee Luchmun Chund, a person often mentioned in Colonel Lockett's dispatches, and as often characterized as a mischievous intriguer.

6. It is to be supposed that Luchmun Chund must, from time to time, have made reports respecting the affairs of his mission; and, it is very probable, that these reports are yet extant in the Ranee's own private servants. It is further possible, that they may contain accounts of the aid he had obtained, or been promised, such as would corroborate the assertion of Colonel Lockett, quoted in the margin*, that Baboo Ram Gopaul was asso-

* "Ram Gopaul, who holds some situation, it is said, under you and Baboo Dabeechurn, another Bengalee, and one of the Ranee's principal agents, with Sriesam Poojaree, and some other inhabitants of Bhurtpoor, Bindrabun, and Delhi, form an intriguing junto, whose sole object is to misrepresent the conduct of the Regent Ministers, and to restore, if possible, their employer, the Ranee, to power."—Letter from Major Lockett to Sir Edward Colebrooke, dated 18th of February, 1829.

ciated with the Ranee's party; thus possibly affording the information which the Commissioners apply for.

7. But are these presumptions as strong and circumstantial as they are vague and inconclusive? I should still hesitate, as I now do, regarding the propriety of taking means to possess myself of the Ranee's papers, for the purpose of corroborating them. For there appears to me but three modes of attempting this; the first inefficacious—the other two objectionable. I could ask the Ranee to give up the letters; I might, perhaps, procure them from the servants, or the ministers might, at my instance, by causing all her papers to be seized upon, secure those in question.

8. With regard to the mode first mentioned, I beg to say, that to expect the Ranee to lend spontaneous aid to unravel an intrigue, if such there be, in which she had been principal, without prospect of advantage to herself, would be vain, considering the frame of mind in which her recent failures are likely to have left her, and the existing state of party feeling here; and, that to ask her to do so, would not be merely nugatory, but positively objectionable, as a gratuitous disclosure of our purpose.

9. My strong objections to the second mentioned mode, I shall be ready to state, at length, when told (what I do not anticipate) that I am expected to adopt it. I shall now only say, that the present does not appear to me one of those few and unfrequent occasions, on which it can be considered a duty, to tamper with the fidelity of confidential servants. The disgust and suspicion with which the public officer, unhappily compelled to perform so hateful a part, is ever after viewed, destroying all his powers of being useful among the same people again. The injury done to the whole frame of social life, by dislocating the relation of superior and dependent: these are some of the sure fruits of the proceeding in question—a proceeding, therefore, not to be resorted to but on occasions of an emergency and of almost vital importance.

10. To the third mentioned mode, the direct seizure of the Ranee's papers, by the ministers, at our instance, the objections,

I perceive, are of a very different nature, and, perhaps, less strong; at least, if I were compelled to choose between the two, I should much prefer the latter. I deprecate it,, nevertheless, as a measure forcible and violent, beyond the exigency of the occasion.

11. Let us examine a little this said occasion, to see, if even supposing all to be detected that can be surmised, the head and front of the Ranee's offence would be such as to justify us on abstract principles, or, in the eyes of the surrounding native courts, in seeking proof of it, by unworthy, at least, questionable or violent means.

12. The Ranee Imrut Kooar, the first female in the Bhurtpoor State, seeks restoration to a dignity, of which, for reasons of policy, she had been deprived. This may be unreasonable, but it is neither flagitious nor treasonable; and, supposing the means pursued to have been intrigue, and even bribery, are these such novel and rare practices in Indian diplomacy, that every native Durbar would, with one accord, admit the justice of their being visited by a violation of the decencies of life, towards one so fenced and privileged, by sex, rank, and cast, as is the Ranee Imrut Kooar?

13. In offering these remarks, I have, of course, had in view only my own immediate concernment, the observance of that line of conduct most befitting an agent of the British Government towards a distinguished personage at the court where he resides; other considerations I leave to those to whose province they belong, the Commissioners at Delhi, will, probably, have to regard the subject through a very different medium; and I am not ignorant that adventitious circumstances may give to the corruptibility of a Bengalee Baboo an importance not its own. These, however, cannot affect the measure of culpability imputable to the Ranee, and, consequently, ought not to influence the view I have taken of the consideration due to her, supposing that culpability undeniable.

14. With a view to save time, and to the end that my procedure, if erroneous, may be corrected with the least possible delay, by instructions from the highest authority, I shall trans-

mit a copy of this letter to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. Ross,
Officiating Political Agent.

Bhurtpoor Political Agency,
8th September, 1829.

(A true copy.)

Assistant Resident.

(No. 18.)

Letter from Captain Murray to Surdar Ojeet Singh, of Ladwa, dated the 10*th of September,* 1829.

From the month of August, 1827, since Sir Edward Colebrooke came to Delhi, whatever letters from that gentleman, under his circular seal, or under his octagon seal, and whatever letters from Baboo Ram Gopaul and others, may have come addressed to you, do you send the whole of them, in the originals, to me; and whatever, in the same period, you may have given in articles of jewellery, money, shawls and silks, and horses, &c. to the people of Delhi, *if you should be desirous to please me,* you will send a detached list thereof. By no means make any concealment. In this matter my *entire satisfaction* is concerned. It is proper, that with the greatest expedition, you do send the details and the letters hereby required, with a servant of your own, with the most rapid speed. For this purpose, Lalla Bhowanee Singh, the Tehsildar of Government, goes to you, and he will, in every respect, set your mind at rest; but in this order you must make no delay, it will spin out to length, and it is certain, that in every matter which may give *satisfaction* to the noble gentlemen, and *particularly which may give me pleasure,* no delay will come to pass on your part. Should you not deem it necessary to send a confidential man of your own, give the things into the hand of Lalla Bhowanee Singh, who will send them to me, and will return to you a receipt for them.

Letter from Captain Murray to Ranee Sookha.

A paper, with a hindee signature, has come to me, enclosed in an English letter, and I transmit a copy of it to you. It is proper, that with truth, and on your religion, you plainly write what person your Vakeel Buhadoor Shah gave the gold mohurs to, and that immediately you send Tola Ram Gomashta and Buhadoor Shah Vakeel with the greatest speed to me. *If you are disposed to do me pleasure*, you will write plainly and truly, because in delay and hesitation there are varieties of evils, and blame and censure to you may be expected from concealment. What more can I write?

From the Nabob Kowr to his Vakeel Urjun Singh.

To day an Urzee has been received from Meer Rumzan Alee, the Vakeel at Sobathoo, stating, that Captain Murray had said to him how very much displeased he, Captain Murray and Mr. Trevelyan were, at the discovery of the Pattiala bribery. The Captain, therefore, says, that I must order my Vakeel at Delhi, that is to say you, Urjun Singh, to present a petition to Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Ewer, and Mr. Macsween, in the Doluddie business, upon which those gentlemen will call upon him Captain Murray, and then he, Captain Murray will write plainly in answer, and orders will come from Calcutta, for restoring the Doluddie business. I have, accordingly, sent Meer Rumzan Alees Urzee to the Maha Raja express, and it is necessary, that having ascertained the wishes of Mr. Trevelyan, you write an Urzee, in which the Resident's original approbation of the first arrangement, as settled by Captain Murray, may be clearly stated, and how the decision of Captain Murray was set aside on the intrigues of the Pattiala people with the Resident.

Declaration of Ameer Alee Khan Raees, of Malair Kotela.

Captain Murray having placed a party of Peons and Sawars in charge of me, got it intimated to me, that until I should consent to declare, as he should instruct me to do, I should not be released, and that if I should presume to stand out in contumacy

against his orders, my own villages which remained to me would be taken from me, and divided among my brethren. It was at the same time intimated to me, that if I would act as Captain Murray desired of me, he would be personally pleased and satisfied with me, and would be my friend and protector. Being without remedy, and apprehending that even what the Gentlemen of the Company, or the Gentlemen of Calcutta, or the Governor-General, or the Resident cannot do to me, Captain Murray, from being on the spot, and in local authority, might practice to my injury, I sent my Dewan Khoshall Singh under charge of the Peons and Sawars, to Sobathoo, with directions to say and write whatever Captain Murray might order him to do. Khoshall Sing accordingly went to Sobathoo, and was thence transmitted, by Captain Murray, to Delhi, in charge of Peons, with a written declaration from him; but to what purport I know not.

Declaration of Khoshall Singh, the Dewan of Ameer Allee Khan, the Raees of Malair Kotela, 7th of October, 1829.

These are the circumstances of Ameer Alee Khan's remaining at Delhi, from the 16th of Rabbe olawal, 1244, Higree, until the end of Zeebidge of the same year. From the day that my employer arrived at Delhi, he obtained an interview with Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Mr. Hislop, and Mr. Clerk, and was endeavouring to accomplish the preservation of Nooroohissa's property in his own possession, according to the former decision of the Gentlemen of Calcutta; but the Resident, and Mr. Hislop, and Mr. Clerk repeatedly gave orders for the division of the property, according to the revised order of the Gentlemen of Calcutta. My employer would not agree to the division, in consequence of his hopes of preserving his right, according to the custom of the family, which gives the right to the Raees, and was in search of his own advantage. During this period, he got introduced to Mr. Edward Colebrooke, through Molvee Innaumoolla, of Lucknow, and proposed to give him a nuzzurana of 15,000 rupees, on condition of his getting the business settled by the Resident, and of the property remaining in his pos-

session. Mr. Edward Colebrooke told him to present his application for a continuance of the property, according to the customs of the family, to the Resident, whose pleasure on the subject would be learnt from delivering the application. My employer gave an application to the effect, after a few days, to the Resident, who, on perusing it, said the order of the Gentlemen of Calcutta cannot be superseded by us. The property must be divided. My employer being without remedy, remained in attendance, and refused to give the money to Mr. Edward Colebrooke. In the mean time, Captain Murray came to Delhi, and the Resident, in concert with Captain Murray, settled the terms of the division, according to their own judgment, and ordered that it should be made in five shares; two of which should go to the Raees. and three to the minor sharers. My employer remained some months silent in Delhi, although he considered the order of the Resident as destructive of his right; and, afterwards, having a second time brought Molvee Innaumoolla to agree with me to get the business settled on the division of the General, I gave to the Molvee a memorandum of 8,000 rupees, dated Mittee Choyte Buddee 1st, 1885, Sumbut, from the house of Mirza Mull Mugnee Ram Sett to Mr. Edward Colebrooke, on condition that he would bring a letter to Captain Murray, for the division, on the above principles. Some days had elapsed, and the letter was not procured, in consequence of which I took back the paper from the Molvee. After some time, the Molvee having given us sweet words, took us with him to Mr. Fraser's house, and carried us before the Resident; but the Molvee perceiving that the Resident's temper was displeased, separated himself from us, and sent my employer forward. Having made his obedience, my employer stood with his hands joined, and said to the Resident, "I will give you a nuzzurana—do you accept of it?" On hearing this, the Resident became so angry with my employer, that all the Chobedars and Chuprassees heard how he abused us, adding that what had been ordered about the five shares, should remain in force—two shares for the Raees, and three for the other sharers. My employer did not go to pay his respects to the Resident, for a month and a half. At last, being remediless, and perceiving that his only resource

was to obey the order, he consented to the settlement made by the Resident, and gave to the lady an application through Balik Ram, for the division to have effect from the Fussal Khureef, Autumnal Harvest of 1885, Sumbut, on this condition, that if a letter to Captain Murray from the Resident should be given to him, and he should be dismissed with a khilut, he would give a Nuzzurana to the lady. At first, for some days, Balik Ram refused, but after some days, in consequence of our solicitation and entreaties, he adjusted it with the lady, gave us a letter to Captain Murray for making the division from the Autumnal Harvest of 1885, Sumbut, and a pair of shawls to my employer, and gave us our dismission. Accordingly, a sum of 8,000 rupees out of the hoondee for 15,000 rupees, through the medium of Balik Ram, having taken gold mohurs in lieu of the said sum, my employer in his own presence gave to the lady.

(No. 19.)

To Walter Ewer, Esq., &c. Delhi.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 25th ult., I have the honor to inform you, that few particulars are here to be learnt of the circumstances of Sireejee's release from confinement as a state prisoner in the Fort of Agra.

2. I have never found that any natives with whom I may have conversed regarding Sireejee since his return to Jyepoor, entertain any other opinion of the manner of his enlargement than that it was procured by bribery, for such is the plain meaning of this common expression, "an affair of panch peisah," being the term always applied to these dishonorable transactions among themselves, and equally to those of the British Government, which appear to them to be of the same stamp.

3. It has been very painful to me, notwithstanding that those who may have been addressing me have not themselves felt the slightest abhorrence at such transactions, to observe, that a measure which ought to have redounded to the liberality and generosity of the British Government should be viewed in

the same light as the most despicable of the ordinary proceedings of a native Indian Government.

4. But that such was the impression could be no matter of surprise to any one; and whether Sireejee disbursed four or five lacs of rupees, or whether his release in reality cost him nothing, the impression was likely to have been the same. Sireejee is an extremely avaricious man, and before or since his release, for the purpose of amassing wealth, he could have made use of no plea for levying a contribution in these States, which would be more readily attended to, or thought more sufficient, than that of feeing his way through the British officers, with which his situation had brought him in contact. Probable as this may appear, there is, in my opinion, still greater probability of his having paid large sums, under the conviction of their being necessary to procure his release. For without going so far as the Calcutta office, or even the Delhi office, there are many inhabitants of Agra and Bundrabun who, I should imagine, would be the last people in the world to neglect such a harvest as presented itself during the period when the Government, the Commander-in-Chief, the authorities at Delhi and Agra, were for many months in correspondence on this subject; and which correspondence, doubtless, was, at any time, during that period, as well known to the English writers and others in Sireejee's vicinity, as it is usual for all transactions of Government, which it is most essential should be secret for a time, immediately to transpire and become publicly known.

5. A townsman and friend of Sireejee Muhunt once told me, that a man named Dhurrum Doss and his son Itlal, belonging to one of our custom offices, were thought to have negotiated Sireejee's release for him. On my asking, if Sireejee would not state all the particulars to me in order to recover any money he might have squandered so unnecessarily, he replied, that he believed Sireejee would rather give his life than do so.

6. I have invariably heard the sum contributed by the Boondee State to make up a purse of Sireejee's expenses at Agra, stated at 30,000 rupees; but, with regard to the contribution from Jyepoor, I have heard it variously stated, at a lac—fifty thousand and forty thousand,—but I am most inclined to

credit the statement made to me by a mercantile man, who stated that 50,000, 23,000, and 13,000, were transmitted by the Jyepoor Government at different times.

7. The impoverished finances of this Khalseh form a frequent subject of conversation between the ministers and myself, and I have, on these occasions, often taken the opportunity of lamenting the Regent's extravagance in meeting the calls of Sireejee's avarice, or the delusions under which both Her Highness and her Gooroo must have laboured, if they supposed that any sum of money could have facilitated his enlargement. Then supposing the latter to have been the case, I recommended their bringing the subject to the notice of Government, with a view to the recovery of any sums of money thus levied from them. But in these conferences nothing like an admission of such aid having been afforded by Jyepoor, has ever been allowed to escape the ministers. The Mahjee's Vakeel, on one occasion, allowed, that "it cost Sireejee a trifle," but, correcting himself, said, it "was merely his opinion, that in such a case there must have been great scope for Khoord-boord, and that I must well know the purposes to which the natives in the vicinity of Sireejee's prison, have turned their knowledge of the English language."

8. For my part I should be surprised to find that Sireejee had only disbursed "a trifle" on this occasion. The States of Rajpootana would, I doubt not, have considered his enlargement cheaply purchased at 10 lacs of rupees. The bare knowledge that a correspondence on this subject was on foot among the British functionaries must have been worth a lac of rupees to any native: still more so the knowledge that it was taking a turn favourable to the prisoner, and the only precaution generally taken to prevent such knowledge transpiring is, that of directing a native writer on a salary of 50 or 100 rupees a month, to keep close the correspondence, without considering that he is beset by offers of thousands of rupees for the inspection of it. Besides, in this instance, the negotiation was so long open, and it had become so easy for those who obtain access to the English offices to foretel the favorable issue long before it happened, that it would be strange indeed if the

occasion had not prompted Dhurrum Doss, or Dewan Itlol, or some other Dewan, to play upon Sireejee's hopes and fears, and to enact the part of his deliverer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. A. CLERK,

Acting Political Agent.

Political Agency,
Jyepoor, 15*th Oct.* 1829,

No. 20.

To W. Ewer and C. Macsween, Esquires, Commissioners of Delhi.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, requiring Copies of the Accounts between Dewan Hethlal and Sireejee Nund Kowar, from Sawun, 1884, Sumbut, to Assaur Budee Dooj, 1886, Sumbut, as contained in the books of the firm of Radhakishen Doss Shamlal, at Muttra and Bindrabun.

2. In reply to my Purwanah, requiring the above accounts, attested by a confidential person, I have received the following documents:—

No. I. Purporting to be the Copy of the Accounts of Sireejee Nund Kowar, with the Kothee, for the above specified period.

No. II. Purporting to be the Copy of the Accounts of Dewan Hethlal himself. during the period of his absence from Bindrabun.

No. III. An Urzee from Radhakishen Doss and Shamlal, partners in the house, in reply to the Purwanah of this Court, and explaining the annexed acccunts.

And all of which are herewith forwarded in original.

3. It would appear, from the return of the Kotwal of Muttra, that there is no branch of the Kothee in question, in that city, since that officer was necessitated to forward my Purwanah to the house at Bindrabun, to the Kotwal of which place, I had, at

the same time, also, sent orders of a similar nature. On receipt of a reply from the latter, I will inform you if this is the case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. G. MANSELL,
Officiating Magistrate.

Zh. Agra, 9th of October, 1829.

To W. Ewer and C. Macsween, Esquires, Commissioners of Delhi.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the third paragraph of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward you a second original Urzee, from the house of Radhakishen Shamlal, in reply to my second Purwanah, directed to them at Bindrabun, from which it would appear, that though there is a branch of the house at Muttra, it has never had a cash account with either Dewan Heth Lall, or Sireejee Nund Kowar, since its establishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. G. MANSELL,
Officiating Magistrate.

Zh. Agra, 10th of October, 1829.

(True Copies.)

W. EWER.

No. 21.

To Captain Ross, Officiating Political Agent, at Bhurtpoor.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 8th instant.

2nd. The Governor-General in Council does not discover in your letter to Mr Fraser, any sufficient reason why you should not have complied with the instructions conveyed to you, to make the enquiries pointed out by the Commissioners; and I am directed to desire that you will lose no time in doing so, and communicating the result to the Officiating Resident, for their information.

3rd. It never, of course, was contemplated, that any harsh

measures should be employed by you, to compel disclosures, which the Regent Ranee might be unwilling to make; but it was your duty to have applied to her, and to the Ministers, for such information as they might be willing to afford, and which might, or might not have thrown light on the intrigues, which there was reason to believe had been carried on through the medium of Ram Gopaul Luchmun Chund and others. It would have been time enough to shape your procedure by the principles you had laid down, when you found, that without the adoption of what you considered inexpedient measures, no information was to be obtained; but his Lordship in Council cannot discern of what use it was to anticipate objection, and on that ground, abstain from making any enquiry at all.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 25th of September, 1829.

No. 22.

Delhi, 1st of March, 1828.

Sir,—I take the liberty to inform you, that at the time of the Maha Raja Appa Sahib's unfortunate flight from Nagpore, Chouth Mull, goldsmith, and Soorutram and Hookum Chund, Seets of Rewee, received in charge from me, jewels, &c. to the amount of three crores of rupees, belonging to the Maha Raja. Chouth Mull and Soorutram being inhabitants of Ajmeer, and refusing to restore the property, I complained to Mr. Wilder, who confined the parties. Mr. Moore, Magistrate, succeeded in obtaining some of the property, which is in the treasury, but I have heard, to my sorrow, that the men have been lately released, without the restoration of the Maha Raja's property; therefore the Maha Raja having an opportunity of sending a Persian Urzee to you, and a list of the jewels, with a trusty servant, who is well acquainted with the affair, I write these few lines, in English, to apprize you before hand, and the Maha Raja sincerely hopes to obtain from your justice, the restoration of his property.

I have deemed it necessary to write these few lines in English,

lest those wicked men should be informed, through the Umlahs, of my application, and send away the property.

Should you be pleased to write me any thing, in reply, tending to afford hope to the Maha Raja, I shall have much pleasure in forwarding it to him.

I am, Sir, with much respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

GUNGA RAO,

Brother of Maha Raj Appa Sahib, of Nagpore.

To the Honorable R. Cavendish, Esq.
Resident of Ajmeer.

May it please yonr Ladyship.

The Ranee Umrut Kowar, of Bhurtpoor, begs to present her respectful compliments, and to acquaint Her Ladyship, that the intelligence, received by a letter from Moonshee Luchmun Chund, her agent, of Her Ladyship's intended visit to Bhurtpoor, has afforded her sincere satisfaction. Her Ladyship is aware that the Ranee has no other to look to for support. She desires not to interfere, in any way, in the affairs of Government, and all her wishes are centered in the following five propositions :—

1st. That the young Raja be permitted to visit her once a week regularly.

2nd. That 100 men be allowed to be in attendance at the gate of the Zanana, in the pay of the Government.

3rd. Some articles of jewellery, belonging to the Ranee, deposited in the wardrobe of the Raja, be restored to her.

4th. That the Raja be confirmed in religious rites, by his family priest only, at the feet of Thakoor Gooroo Luchmun Jeé, and by no other priest.

And 5th. That the villages in free gift to the Thakoor Luchmun Jee, of which the grants are in the name of Sree Ram Mohunt, including the Choongee-Chunda, be restored to the granter.

These concessions, in her present degraded state, will serve,

in some measare, to retrieve her good name, and render life, till the Raja attain his majority, partially pleasant, otherwise His Excellency's return from Bhurtpoor, will render her situation worse than before.

N.B. Presented to me at Nagore, on the 18th of January, 1829, by a Cossid, from Bhurtpoor.

E. C.

No. 23.

This extract from Resolutions of Government is omitted, as possessing no interest to compensate for its length. It might have amused the public as a farrago of tautology and contradictions; but, in other respects, would be found wholly irrelevant, except as a specimen of the inventive genius of Mr. Secretary Stirling, who was the congenial and active channel for the private and confidential correspondence between Lord William Bentinck and the informer. Mr. Stirling died soon after my leaving Calcutta.

No. 24.

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—I had not intended to trouble you again, although I could not but feel that Government had been somewhat precipitate in prejudging my case on ex-parte fabrications, every word of which, as far as they have hitherto been brought to the test, has been positively contradicted on oath. But having since come to the knowledge of the contents of two or three of Mr. Trevelyan's late daily dispatches, in which he calls upon Government to inflict on me some further signal mark of degradation, and to give a pledge to the public, that I am never, under any circumstances, to be re-instated, I take the liberty of again bringing myself under his Lordship's notice.

2nd. It is, at the same time, gratifying, to find my prosecutor himself so far doing homage to truth, as to bear testimony to my

universal popularity, and to the respect and affection in which I am held, to the extent of confessing, that without such a pledge, all the machinations of himself and his numerous emissaries, with whatever industry and perseverance they are pursued, through every part of this city, must fail of their object. As a further specimen of the mode in which these machinations are proceeding, I take the liberty of annexing, in the original, some other Declarations, some of which have been verified on oath, once before the Magistrate, and twice before the Court of Circuit, on the trial of Bukhtawur Sing. This man has circulated a report through the town, that Mr. Trevelyan has applied to Government for a khilut to be conferred on him, in reward of his laudable exertions. The object in spreading the report, may be easily guessed.

3rd. With regard to Mr. Trevelyan's assertion of my continuing to hold Durbars, and to execute the functions of my other offices, it is as false and infamous as every thing else that he has said. I certainly have not considered the Orders of Government to require my shutting my doors against the natives, who have flocked to condole with me on my disgrace, and to express their good wishes for the successful issue of the present contest. But I have not performed any duties of any description, except signing a few references to Government, in the territorial and judicial departments, which had already been prepared for submission.

4th. When Mr. Trevelyan avows his intention of protesting against holding the Commission of Enquiry, ordered by Government, until his malice shall have been previously gratified, to its full extent—to the extent of making punishment precede trial, he appears to have overlooked the enormous penalty which has fallen on myself, for the more venial offence of having merely protested against his being allowed to act as prosecutor, on grounds which stand established on oath.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Edw. Colebrooke.

Delhi, 7th of August, 1829.

(No. 2.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 24th ultimo, with the copy of the Resolutions of Government of the same date.

2nd. As I conclude that the whole of the circumstances noticed in those Resolutions, will have influenced the measure adopted by His Lordship in Council, on the 17th, and not merely the case of Appa Saib and his agents, on which alone you have called upon me for explanation, I shall proceed to furnish such explanations as I can at present offer, on all the points noticed in the Resolution.

3rd. I have never seen Gunga Sing, since I turned him out of Delhi, in obedience to the orders of Government, nor did I ever hear of him again subsequently, until I received at Agra, during my late circuit, a letter from Mr. Macsween, relating to some papers, which were the subject of dispute in his court, between Gunga Sing and Janee Bijenaut. That Gunga Sing himself was then at Agra, and followed my camp to Muttra, I was altogether ignorant.

4th. Of Ram Ruttun Baboo's name I never heard in my life, until the receipt of Mr. Cavendish's letter, mentioning his appearance at Ajmeer; nor did I ever see him except once, when he had come from Ajmeer, to solicit my interference with the Bikaneer Raja, for the recovery of his money from Gunga Sing, who was supposed to be in Bikaneer. This assistance I desired should be furnished him to the extent of demanding the surrender of Gunga Sing himself, as an impostor and swindler. The reasons assigned by Mr. Trevelyan, for not complying with my orders, were, that I had precluded myself, by the rule which I had laid down for general observation, from interfering in regard to pecuniary claims of our own subjects, on persons appertaining to, or residing in a foreign state; or, for requiring the surrender of any persons, except fugitives from justice, on charges of murder or robbery. From that moment, I never saw nor heard of

Ram Ruttun, until I learnt that he had been brought by Dawk, from Muttra, by Mr. Trevelyan's private orders.

5th. With regard to the Moktarmas stopt at Ajmeer, by Mr. Cavendish, there appears to be some inconsistency, in charging me with having acknowledged my signature to them, and at the same time, charging Ram Gopaul with having forged them. As I have never seen them, I know nothing of the authenticity or otherwise of the signature. I admitted, and I still admit, that previous to Gunga Sing's exclusion from Delhi, I attested some papers for him, and for his colleague Ramchunder Vakeel; some Moktarnamas relative to suits, which the former proposed to institute, in the Ajmeer court, for the recovery of certain alleged deposits of money and jewels, and relative to a pension, the continuance of which the latter proposed to solicit. But I never did admit, nor do I now admit, that I ever knowingly attested any paper, subsequently to his dismission from Delhi.

6th. When Mr. Trevelyan, instead of submitting to me his proceedings for my sanction and concurrence, had transmitted them clandestinely to Government, and had assumed to himself the authority of ordering the Judge and Magistrate to proceed to the trial of Ram Gopaul, I certainly did not condescend to avail myself of his offer to communicate them to me, as a private favour. I did, however, obtain a sight of them; and nothing which is to be collected from them, could even make me suppose that Mr. Cavendish, in his mysterious allusions and dark insinuations about Appa Saib's mission at the Residency, could have intended to designate my own servant as the head of that mission.

7th. I shall omit any notice of the other pretended witnesses to the connection between Ram Gopaul and Gunga Sing, and shall confine myself to the deposition of Ram Ruttun, the principal, because some of them have disclaimed on oath—their supposed testimony, and the rest are contradicted by Ram Ruttun. From this man's declaration, it appears, that he had already received from Gunga Sing himself, long before his even meeting with Ram Gopaul, the two forgeries in Sir John Malcolm's name, and the Moktarnama from Appa Saib to Gunga Sing; and that the only document which remained to be pro-

cured through Ram Gopaul, was my attestation on a Moktarnama from Gunga Sing to him (Ram Ruttun); that for the purpose of obtaining the attestation, Gunga Sing followed my camp from Muttra, having furnished himself with 400 rupees, in the first instance, and subsequently with 300 rupees more, for the purpose. It is not easy to believe, that any man above the situation of a starving beggar, would run the risk of a forgery, for the paltry consideration of 700 rupees. But it requires a greater credulity than even this, to believe the chief part of Mr. Trevelyan's fabrications. The two assertions, in fact, contradict each other; both cannot stand together. If Ram Gopaul required to be bribed for procuring my attestation, he could be no party to the conspiracy; if he was a party, why was he to be bribed, to forward the object in which he was engaged?

8th. The Raiedaree, or Pass, for Ram Ruttun to proceed to Ajmeer, was issued by Mr. Trevelyan himself, from the office, as a matter of course, and was signed by me, in common with ten or more daily similar passes, for persons proceeding into Rujwara, into the Sikh States, or to Benares, Lucknow, or elsewhere. The Pass was transmitted from Delhi, by Ram Gopaul, to Ram Ruttun, at Muttra, in a cover franked by me, with a short Bengalee note, (vide Ram Ruttun's Declaration), and into this cover, a Persian note has been substituted, purporting to be from Ram Gopaul to Ram Ruttun, in acknowledgment of the receipt of the things sent through Gunga Sing. And here I may observe on the clumsiness with which the forgery of such documents, as I have yet knowledge of, in proof of the Charges, has been attempted. Ram Gopaul understands no Persian, Ram Ruttun and the informer Ram Jewun, as little, and yet the alleged promise from Ram Gopaul to Ram Jewun, of 400 rupees, to quit the field, is in Persian. The above quoted letter, purporting to be from Ram Gopaul to Ram Ruttun, is in Persian; and a Persian letter is produced, purporting to be from Ram Gopaul to his son, a child of seven years of age.

9th. The inference, that from the correctness of its diction, the English letter from Gunga Sing to Mr. Cavendish, must have been written by Ram Gopaul is, I conclude, founded on a similar inference of Colonel Lockett, in regard to the English

document from Ranee Imrut Kowur. Even if it were in his own hand-writing, that circumstance could prove no more than that he had copied it from some other person's draft, as he is wholly incapable of writing grammatical English.

10th. With regard to the measures adopted for ascertaining the alleged residence of Appa Saib in Bikaneer, they rested more with Mr. Trevelyan than with myself, as the whole of the Vakeels were more in attendance on him than on me; and, during the last hot season almost exclusively so. In fact, having myself retired to a house outside of the city walls, I had left, in a manner, the whole of the public business to him, a confidence in which I have had more than one occasion to repent, As soon as the Vakeels were brought to acknowledge that Appa Saib was in Bikaneer, his exclusion was enforced in compliance with Mr. Cavendish's importunities; although I then was, and still am of opinion, that it would have been more expedient to have left him unmolested in Bikaneer than to have driven him into Jadhpore.

11th. The next point noticed in the Resolutions appear to be my interference with regard to the prosecution ordered by Mr. Trevelyan to be instituted by the Judge and Magistrate against Ram Gopaul, and my subsequent proceedings connected therewith: and, on this point, I will first observe, that it does not appear very evident, in which of Mr. Trevelyan's three-fold capacities of Assistant to the Resident, of a Company's servant, or of an Englishman, he assumed the right of issuing such orders. As my Assistant, he was bound to have referred to me for my sanction to his proceedings, and without such sanction he could have no authority; and, I deny that in either of his other capacities, he could have any right to hold judicial proceedings, to examine witnesses, and to commit parties to trial.

12th. The proceedings, too, falsify themselves. Every person pretended to be examined before him, could read and write Persian. But, instead of leaving them to write their own story in their own language, the whole of the fabricated depositions are in his own hand-writing, and in English,—a language, of which not one word was understood by any of them. The mode in which these depositions were obtained by threats and promises,

is before Government, and will be found to be acknowledged by Mr. Trevelyan himself, in the deposition of Goolshere Khan, where he avows having pledged himself to the witness. In which of his three-fold capacities did he pledge himself to a witness as an inducement to his deposing to a fabrication dictated by himself.

13th. With a view to make the reasons of my interference the more intelligible, I must take up Mr. Trevelyan's character a little further back. He, like the Turk, cannot bear a brother near the throne. Lady Colebrooke's receiving a visit from a Surdar at Delhi, or from the Vakeel of an absent Surdar, from any native gentleman, and particularly from the members of the Royal Family, provoked his jealousy. It interfered with his diplomatic supremacy, and denuded him of his political privilege. Hence he imbibed a most determined hostility to her, ultimately ripened into the most rancorous hatred; and, in this spirit, he greedily seized the opportunity afforded him by my dismissal of an under-sircar, for availing himself of his information to make an attack on Lady Colebrooke, through the nominal medium of her Baboo. Was I to permit my wife to be arraigned in the Magistrate's Cutcherry in this indecent mode? But even this mode I was content to have subscribed to, with so honorable a man as Mr. W. Fraser, as the Judge, if her and my mortal enemy was disarmed of the power of prosecutor.

14th. I can see no inconsistency in my opinion of Ram Gopaul's property being sufficient security for his person, and my application for a pension for him. Pensions to public servants are granted for length of service and bodily infirmities, and not on any inquisition into the amount of the man's wealth. He might be incapacitated for the laborious duties of office by a partial failure of eye-sight, and yet be fully adequate to the superintendence of my private accounts. Ram Gopaul's property has been accumulated during a long course of service in the public employ.

15th. The systematic corruption and venality which made the world to shudder, which was extended through Rajpootana, by a direct correspondence of Ram Gopaul with the princes of that country, and for the detection of which Mr. Trevelyan nobly

abjured all ties of gratitude and all the feelings of gallantry towards a female, have now dwindled to three Sikh and two Rajpoot States, and to the Newab Shumshoodeen; five or six among the hundreds connected with the Residency, as detailed in the annexed list; and the proof is rested in the occasional sale of a few cast shawls or other trifles. When I add, that no one sale ever amounted to more than a few rupees, His Lordship will be able to judge of the latitude of invention in which Mr. Trevelyan indulges himself.

16th. As connected with this subject, I proceed here to notice the prosecution which I had directed the pleader for Government to institute against Buktawur Sing for attempting to influence persons to give false evidence, and which Government have been pleased to stop by a noli-prosique,—a measure, never yet, I believe, resorted to by Government. The trial, however, is completed, although the sentence has, in consequence of the above orders, not been passed, and there can be no doubt that in the progress of the enquiry before the Commissioners, facts will develope still further the man's character. For Mr. Trevelyan makes no secret of the object of their nightly closetings, and the man himself is prosecuting his threats and denunciations in the most open and bare-faced manner at every door.

17th. The annexed copies of the correspondence will show that I never (as is falsely alleged by Mr. Trevelyan) interposed in regard to the secnrity to be taken for Bukhtawur Sing, except in the instance of his own offer to become surety, an offer which, in a prosecution instituted by his official superior, was the greatest insult, and the most deliberate piece of disrespect that can be imagined. Mr. Metcalfe's application to me was voluntary on his own part, and not called for by me; and he ultimately took security without any further reference to me: neither did I send for Ashroff Beg Khan, as with equal disregard of truth is asserted. I might, indeed, require his attendance every day, or at any time, from the nature of his duties under me at the palace. But, on this occasion, he happened to come of his own accord, to ask leave of absence for the Mohorum, and he took the opportunity to excuse himself, through his Vakeel, for what he had done, and which he attributed to entire ignorance. Ig-

norant indeed he is to an extreme degree, being incapable of communicating except through the medium of his Vakeel.

18th. As for the allegation of my distorting the law, with a view to controlling the Magistrate's proceedings, I leave it to His Lordship to determine whether Mr. Metcalfe's or my view of the duty of a Magistrate, on the previous enquiry into offences cognizable by the Court of Circuit, is the correct one; and that a crime, involving by the printed regulations of Government, a punishment of seven years' imprisonment, public exposure, and branding on the forehead, is one not left to the discretion of the Magistrates, to dispose of summarily on the plea of the non-production of all the requisite evidence, at a moment's notice, will, I believe, not be denied.

19. In this class, I ought, perhaps, to include the presents sent to Pattiala. The gun was a trifle, of which, perhaps, too incautiously, I refused to permit the Vakeel to repay me the cost. The circumstances in regard to the nuptial present I have already detailed at length. Captain Murray will probably be able to furnish some further explanation in regard to his motives for secrecy in the first instance, until the return of a present enabled him to bring the transaction into his accounts, with a profit of about 500 rupees to Government. The uproar since raised, and in which Mr. Trevelyan's zeal spares neither friend nor foe, has prevented the intended return of a similar present to the Residency, the arrival of which would have enabled me also to bring the transaction forward. The proximity of the day fixed for the marriage left no interval for an option between a peremptory refusal and an immediate compliance on my own responsiblity.

20th. There remains only to be noticed the allegation that I have allowed Mr. Edward Colebrooke to derive a benefit of four annas per cent. on all the remittances to Neemuch and the other military stations. These remittances have ever since I came to Delhi been negotiated at a reduction of four annas per cent. on the terms charged during the time of his predecessor, Mr. Thomas Dunn, and if the benefit to the treasury assistant is now four annas, it must have formerly been eight annas.

21st. Poorun Chund, who is stated to have written the letter

for me to the Raja of Pattiala, is no dependent of Ram Gopaul. He is an old servant of my own, while I was formerly at Futty Gurh, and he came to this place, in hopes of getting employed by me. The Canoongo Sree Gopaul is also unconnected with the Baboo; but, from the length of time during which he had been in attendance, in the hope of re-instatement in his office, he had become a sort of domestic servant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 14th of August, 1829.

(No. 3.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—As it occurs that His Lordship in Council might wish to be informed of the nature of the papers which have been mentioned, as having been mortgaged by Gunga Sing to Jaunee Byejenaut, at Agra, I do myself the honor to annex Copies of the Correspondence with Mr. Macsween, on the subject, and to apprize you that I myself never saw the papers; they were destroyed by Mr. Trevelyan, into whose hands they came, with Mr. Macsween's letter, and who will be found to have himself written the reply in my name.

2nd. With regard to the observation in Mr. Macsween's letter, that Gunga Sing was stated to be in my camp, I beg leave to observe, that on applying to Jaunee Byejenaut, who, from his detected connection with Gunga Sing, was the person most likely to be acquainted with his movements, I was assured that he had absconded on the report of the approach of my camp.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 15th of August, 1829.

(No. 4.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—Having alluded, in former addresses, to the ties of gra-

titude, which Mr. Trevelyan's pretended public zeal had led him to abjure, I take the liberty of submitting, for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, the annexed Copy of a private Note from Mr. Trevelyan to myself, soliciting, from my friendly disposition towards him, to be nominated to officiate at Umbala, in consequence of a serious, and what at the time was considered a dangerous illness, of Captain Murray. The Note was written while he was already engaged in his secret machinations against me, and not long before he denounced me to Government as guilty of a heinous offence in deputing him to Kota.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 31*st of August,* 1829.

(No. 5.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—I take the liberty of transmitting to you the annexed translations of three documents, the originals of which, with Mr. Trevelyan's signature, are in my possession, ready to be produced to the Commissioners, in the progress of the present enquiry; and I shall now hope, from this specimen, many similar to which are procurable, to obtain belief for my assertion of the illegal means to which he has recourse, for procuring false evidence.

2nd. In this style he holds out verbal promises of ample provision, of official employment, of favors and rewards, in the name of Government itself. The office of Treasurer was offered to ten persons successively among the bankers. With others he has recourse to threats of punishment and ruin. To Surdar Dussonda Sing, he denounced a sentence of two years' imprisonment in irons, and of seven years, on his Vakeel, by orders of Government; and when I attempted to convince the frightened Surdar, that an independent Sikh chieftain was not amenable to such a proceeding, he observed, that when even Mr. Fraser was suspended, at the prosecutor's requisition, how could

an ignorant foreigner like himself, doubt of seeing his threats realized.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 5th of September, 1829.

TRANSLATIONS.

(No. I.)

To the Faithful Lalla Mukkee Lal.

Do you, who from good intentions, (Khier Khehee) are zealously engaged in the business on hand, continue to be active towards the completion of it. A proper reward (Purwurish Monasib) shall take place. Set your mind at ease in all respects.

C. E. Trevelyan.

21*st of August,* 1829.

(No. II.)

For the perusal of the Favorable and Friendly Raee Saib Raee Hursahee, may God preserve him! Let this be presented.

Raee Saib, favorable and friendly, may God preserve you! After compliments such as friendship requires, be it known to your heart, that as you are united with me in zeal (Khije Khihee) in the business on hand, my mind has become pleased. Know me to be in every respect, united with you, and keep your heart in every respect satisfied.

C. E. Trevelyan.

3*d of September,* 1829.

(No. III.)

To the Faithful Azeem Alee and Hossen Buksh.

Whereas you are zealously engaged in the business on hand, therefore continue to be warm and active till its completion;

and, on its completion, an ample reward will be given to you. Set your mind entirely at rest on this point.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

4th of September, 1829.

(No. 5.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—As I imagine that Mr. Trevelyan may not be in a hurry to submit to Government the specific Charges, which, after so long a preparation previous to his coming forward, as my direct accuser, in his letter of the 30th of June, it has now taken one month since the receipt of the Orders of Government, of the 17th of July, to produce, I take the liberty of laying them myself before the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, under the idea that they may appear to his Lordship very different from what he might have had reason to expect, from the prosecutor's above quoted letter of the 30th of June.

2nd. In that letter His Lordship will find him denouncing the most organized system of corruption, bribery, venality, and intrigue that has ever yet appeared in any country; and in the Charges now produced, His Lordship will meet with many articles, in regard to which one can scarcely suppose the prosecutor to have been serious, when he brought them forward in so solemn a proceeding.

Out of twenty-nine Charges, branching into seventy-six items, nineteen are attempted to be connected with myself, by implication, through the introduction of the words *allowed, permitted, encouraged,* and *enabled;* of these nineteen items, six are charged on my son, to the amount of 13,112 rupees, and thirteen on my Dewan, to the amount of 14,834 rupees. When His Lordship has before him the fact of 50,000 rupees having been received eight years ago, from the petty Sikh State of Jugadra alone, he will be able to judge whether the system of bribery, venality, intrigue, and corruption, which I am charged with

having organized for the first time, is such as never yet appeared in any country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 2d of September, 1829.

(No. 6.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—Understanding that your letter to Mr. William Fraser, announcing to him his suspension from all his functions, contains some censures on my conduct, of which no intimation has ever been given to me, I take the liberty of soliciting that I may be allowed an opportunity of offering every explanation in my power, by being furnished with a copy of those censures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 26th of September, 1829.

(No. 7.)

To Walter Ewer and C. Macsween, Esquires, Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I do myself the honor to inform you, that I am not aware of any point appertaining to the first ten Charges, on which I can have occasion to produce any evidence. I had intended to summon witnesses for the proof of Raie Balik Ram not having resided in the Kutra Neel, at the time stated by the prosecutor's witnesses; and Dewan Hetelal not having accompanied me to Muttra. The prosecutor has himself saved me the trouble of establishing the latter fact, by the very evidence which he has adduced in the hope of contradicting it. The proof of the other point is scarcely necessary, as I do not imagine that you can give credit to what the Kuttra Neel witnesses have said; or that, if you did, it could affect me.

2nd. With regard to the only two points in which my name is involved, viz. the 20,000 rupees, borrowed from Rao Ram

Buksh, by my son, and the 16,000 rupees, borrowed from Lalla Baboo, by myself, it does not appear to me that the prosecutor has established any one fact, which it can be necessary for me to meet by proofs. The Ulwur Bazar reports, retailed at second hand, by the news-writer, on the authority of the Khubburdars, are clearly below notice; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett's denunciation of Debeechurn, as one of Ranee Imrut Kowar's conspirators, cannot divest the man of his original character of Head Gomashta to the Lalla Baboo, and is of a piece with the denunciation of my Dewan Ram Gopaul, and of every man whom he considers hostile to the party, with which he himself is identified.

3rd. I shall, however, have occasion to trouble you, at the conclusion of the Enquiry, with some witnesses to the authenticity of the prosecutor's written promises of reward to persons invited to give evidence, and to verbal promises and threats held out to other persons, in the same view, with some of the persons who have themselves been employed as emissaries, to procure and instruct witnesses, and with the persons through whose agency, I obtained possession of the two attempts at forgery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 9th of November, 1829.

(No. 8.)

To Walter Ewer and C. Macsween, Esquires, Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with the Copy of a Letter from the Chief Secretary, of the 25th of September.

2nd. When I addressed Government, on the 29th of June, I intended to have communicated their Orders of the 12th, to Mr. Fraser, on his return from the circuit, leaving it to his discretion, whether to proceed to the trial of Ram Gopaul, with the Company's Vakeel, as prosecutor on the evidence indicated by Mr. Trevelyan's clandestine proceedings, or to wait the reply of Government on the subject of the employment of Mr. Trevelyan as prosecutor.

3rd. Government will, however, recollect, that on the very next day, the 30th of June, the whole proceeding changed its character, by Mr. Trevelyan coming forward, with a direct accusation against myself, and that it thus became impossible for the Charges to proceed against Ram Gopaul, when, in fact, I, myself, had been substituted instead of him. I therefore withheld the promulgation of the orders of the 12th of June, until the further Orders of Government could be received, in consequence of the new complexion which the proceeding had assumed. And Government themselves, in their further Orders of the 17th of July, directed the prosecution of Ram Gopaul to be suspended, until the Enquiry into the Charges against me should be completed.

4th. In fact, the prosecution of Ram Gopaul, was, from the first, a mere pretence for bringing forward Lady Colebrooke's name into the Magistrate's Cutcherry, where the case had already been prejudged by Mr. Metcalfe, as avowed by himself, in his letter to Mr. Trevelyan. To prevent the intended effects of this combination, as far as her character was involved, I incurred suspension from office, and every species of insult and degradation; and to prevent it, I would similarly have risked my life.

5th. From what had already been submitted to Government, they were so well aware of the results likely to arise from Mr. Trevelyan being armed with the powers of prosecutor, that when, at the same time they suspended me from all my functions, they re-instated him in the full exercise of all his, they must have deliberately intended to make me over defenceless to the vengeance of an inveterate foe. To the many proofs which Government have had before them, I beg leave to take this opportunity of adding one more; but Government may not have been equally aware, that in sending Mr. Hawkins to officiate here, they were virtually giving to the public, the pledge required by the prosecutor, that I should never, under any circumstances, be re-instated. By dismissing every native officer, who had served under me, and particularly my son and his establishment, from the treasury—by turning out the furniture of the Residency, to make room for his own furniture, from Barelly—

by bringing with him, and establishing here, his numerous female establishment—and by immediately commencing alterations and additions to the Residency buildings, with a view of meeting his own ideas of improved accommodation, he has attempted to impress on the public, the belief of his being already designated for the permanent situation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 17th of November, 1829.

(No. 9.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—With reference to the Orders contained in your letter of the 23d of October, for the stoppage of my salary during the period of my suspension, I take the liberty of submitting through you, to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that if, as it is generally imagined from the Resolutions of Government, of the 24th of July, my removal from the Residency at Delhi, had been already determined, on grounds wholly unconnected with Mr. Trevelyan's Charges, it would have been more humane to have adopted that measure, in the first instance, when I could have immediately proceeded to Europe, instead of detaining me in this country, at the expence of my private fortune, for an useless Enquiry, which the informer had it in his power to prolong to an indefinite period, at his own pleasure, and for his own amusement, until the year should be too far advanced for the removal of my family to Calcutta, in time for embarking in the present season.

I therefore take the liberty of soliciting that His Lordship, if he should, at this late period, determine on removing me from the situation of Resident, will condescend to order the payment of my salary from the time it was stopped until the date of my removal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 11th of December, 1829.

(No. 10.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—Although the Enquiry before the Commissioners has been long since closed, and their proceedings, and final report, are, by this time, before Government, the outrageous conduct of Mr. Trevelyan, in attempting to obtain witnesses, by threats and promises, still continues, or rather, is now carried to a greater extent of violence than ever. As a specimen of what he is daily doing, I beg leave to apprize you, that after declining to produce before the Commission, Jowaree Lol, the Ulwur Vakeel, who was deputy to Rao Ram Buksh, at the time of my son obtaining the loan for the purchase of Mr. Dunn's house, he has now, during three successive days, had him closeted for hours, in his private apartments, when, by alternate offers of money, and threats of punishment from Government, he has been endeavouring to induce him to declare that the money was advanced to myself as a bribe. I am indifferent to the results of these infamous attempts, as I am convinced that Government are too EQUITABLE to give credit to any ex-parte and clandestine declarations, which he may now fabricate, of pretended witnesses, whom he did not dare to produce before the Commission. I only trouble you with the mention of the circumstance, as a proof of the inveterate malice and indefatigable rancour which have actuated his proceedings from the first.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDW. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 14*th of December*, 1829.

(No. 11.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—Government are aware that all the pretended depositions fabricated by Mr. Trevelyan, in his midnight recess, and on the strength of which Government were pleased to adopt the

extreme measure of suspending me from office and salary, have been, with the single exception of the supposed evidence of his principal associate Ram Jewun Bengalee, disclaimed on oath, by the parties who were alleged to have made them. Ram Jewun himself has now been examined, on oath, before the Magistrate, as a witness on the only one of Mr. Trevelyan's Charges against Baboo Ram Gopaul, on which the Commissioners have deemed a further Enquiry necessary; and he also has not only contradicted every word which he was alleged to have said before Mr. Trevelyan, but has actually and directly disclaimed having said a single word of what had been attributed to him, by Mr. Trevelyan, in his clandestine fabrications. Mr. Trevelyan thus stands convicted on the evidence of his own associate, of the most bare-faced forgery, for the basest purposes.

As the proceedings at large on the trial of Ram Gopaul, for this forgery, will, probably, not be submitted to Government, who have merely desired to be made acquainted with the result, I take this opportunity of annexing, for their information, an Abstract, in English, of such parts of Ram Jewun's deposition before the Magistrate, as contradict the assertions which he was supposed to have made before Mr. Trevelyan. This document, together with the declarations already submitted to Government, of persons produced as witnesses, and intended to be made witnesses, as well as the other numerous proofs of Mr. Trevelyan's transactions, in regard to obtaining evidence, will have fully established the character of this prosecution, originating in forgery, and maintained by subornation of perjury.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 23d of December, 1829.

(No. 12.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—Finding that the Abstract which I had proposed to annex to my Address of the 23rd Instant was omitted by mistake, I now submit a translation of the entire deposition, taken by

the Magistrate; of the principal witness against myself and Ram Gopaul Baboo, on whose evidence, alleged to have been taken by Mr. Trevelyan, and on other evidence similarly taken, but subsequently contradicted on oath, Government were pleased to order the prosecution of the Baboo for two forgeries, one of which had no existence, and the other of which may be estimated, as far as my Baboo was alleged to be concerned in it, from the present testimony of the man who was originally held out to Government as an actual eye witness of the transaction.

When it is recollected with what severity I have been treated for the offence of merely suspending the prosecution until a reference for the further orders of Government, some idea may be formed of the danger which may attend the precipitate adoption of ex-parte and clandestine proceedings, or of any proceedings held in an extra-judicial mode.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, 30th of December, 1829.

(No. 13.)

To George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—In anticipation of any pretended complaint on the part of the Nabah Raja being presented to the Commissioners, or being transferred to them by the acting Resident, I furnished them with the translation of a letter from the Raja's son to his Vakeel at Delhi, in evidence of the mode adopted to obtain such complaint. I now understand that a letter in the proposed terms to Mr. Hawkins has been transmitted by the latter clandestinely to Government, with a view to its making its effect on Government in my prejudice, and without an opportunity of my meeting it; and I therefore take the liberty of laying before Government a copy of the letter above quoted to the Vakeel, from which it will appear that this pretended complaint has been obtained through a denunciation of the displeasure of Captain Murray and Mr. Trevelyan, and has in fact been dictated by them.

2. I take this opportunity of stating, that on the Pattiala Vakeel at Delhi proceeding to Captain Murray on the occasion of his father's death, who was Resident Vakeel from Pattiala at Umballa, he was refused admittance by that officer, on the avowed grounds of his having incurred Mr. Trevelyan's displeasure, by his refusal to give the evidence which had been dictated by him. It therefore appears that Mr. Trevelyan's pleasure or displeasure is to be the rule by which a political agent shall guide himself towards the protected States.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, 5th January, 1830.

(No. 14.)

To T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Delhi.

Sir,—Nearly a month has now elapsed since the commencement of Ram Gopaul's trial before you, and two witnesses only have yet been examined, whose examinations too I understand are not yet completed. The public will probably doubt whether this mode of proceeding can be reconciled with the justice due to a man who has been already five months in confinement without enquiry.

2. One of these witnesses, Ram Ruttun, was, I have heard, re-examined yesterday by the prosecutor, to the pretended existence of a third Moktarnama from Appa Saib to Ram Ruttun, which forms no part of the charges against Ram Gopaul, and which was never produced by Ram Ruttun with the other papers to Mr. Cavendish, nor ever hinted at by him in any of his former depositions before the prosecutor, the Commissioners, and yourself, and which is not even now forthcoming. I know not what the prosecutor can promise to himself from this amended evidence, but most people would, I believe, see in this afterthought, a self-evident proof of fabrication and perjury.

3. The ends of justice require that all the witnesses for a prosecution should be examined apart, and that one should not have an opportunity of knowing what another has deposed. In

England, too, the court is not permitted to adjourn till the verdict has been delivered. But, in this proceeding, you are aware that all the witnesses may be said to actually reside in the prosecutor's house, where they are every day and all day employed in adjusting, under his tutorage, their respective testimonies, and that when witnesses thus circumstanced are examined at long intervals, and particularly if they are allowed to be brought forward for re-examination at the will and pleasure of the prosecutor, every facility is afforded to fabrication and perjury.

4. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to Government, for whom, rather than for yourself, it is in fact written. It will, probably, be also printed with the other documents of my case. In addressing it to you, my chief reason has been that you might be acquainted with the grounds of complaint, which I consider myself and every other person feeling an interest in the credit of our judicial administration entitled to bring forward.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ED. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 5th of January, 1830.

(No. 15.)

To George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Judge and Magistrate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, the 5th of January, 1830.

(No. 16.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—With reference to my address of the 30th ultimo, submitting the translation of Ram Jewun's examination before the

Magistrate, and to my letter of the 5th Instant to the Magistrate, submitted to Government in my address of the same date, I take the liberty of intruding on you again with Ram Ruttun's amended evidence in regard to a third Moktarnama, which forms no part of the charges against Ram Gopaul, and had never yet been mentioned, in order that on a comparison of this amended evidence with the document originally transmitted on the 1st of June to Government by Mr. Trevelyan as the deposition of Ram Ruttun, Government may have an opportunity of judging of the system of fabrication and forgery still pursued for the gratification of rancour and revenge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 7th of January, 1830.

(No. 17.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—In continuation of my separate address of this date, I take this opportunity of submitting the translation of the Charge preferred by Mr. Trevelyan against Ram Gopaul, and of a subsequent paper delivered into court by his Moktar, in both of which no trace will be found of the third Moktarnama, to which Ram Ruttun has been brought forward to depose on after-thought, and which neither now has, nor ever had, existence, but in Mr. Trevelyan's fertile invention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, the 7th of January, 1830.

CHARGE.

As Ram Gopaul Baboo, on the 3rd of February, 1829, at the village of Buncharee forged the signature of Sir Edward Colebrooke, the Resident, on two Moktarnamas, one from Appa

Saib, the late Ruler of Nagpoor to Gunga Sing, and the other from Gunga Sing to Ram Ruttun Baboo, and gave them to Gunga Sing for the furtherance of the concerns of Appa Saib, and both papers are in court; the said Gunga Sing and Ram Ruttun Baboo, and Ram Jewun, and Ummir Sing, and Kishen Chund, and Shavokram Tirbedee, are the witnesses.

11*th December*, 1829.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGE.

I do not know in what jurisdiction Buncharee is. It will be learnt from the witnesses. Ram Gopaul forged an imitation of Sir Edward Colebrooke's signature on two Moktarnamas,—one from Appa Saib the Raja of Nagpoor to Gunga Sing, and the other from Gunga Sing to Ram Ruttun, for the furtherance of his re-establishment in his state, and for the recovery of large sums of money. I do not know at what place he gave the said Moktarnamas to Gunga Sing; it will be learnt from the depositions of witnesses before the Commissioners. The witnesses will prove the fabrication of the Moktarnamas, and where they were fabricated.

(No. 18.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which, although dated the 29th ultimo, appears to have not been despatched until the 6th or 7th instant. But as the season was already too far advanced for my family to reach the Presidency in time to embark for Europe, the delay of a week more or less was immaterial.

Adverting to your notification, that a reference would be made to the Court of Directors for ulterior orders, I can only observe, that Lord William Bentinck can scarcely imagine me to be such a fool as to remain in this country at my advanced age, at the expense of my private means, and with the risk of my health,

in expectation of what the pleasure of the Court may be. I accordingly propose to embark for Europe as soon as the season will admit of it, and my arrangements can be made.

When I shall have been furnished with the reasons assigned for the severity of the measures of Government, and shall be able to appreciate how far those reasons may affect my moral character, I propose appealing to the judgment of the public. After the spirit of hostility and prejudice which Government have evinced from the first, when they had nothing before them except the clandestine and subsequently contradicted fabrications of the informer, any further attempt at an explanation to Government would be perfectly useless.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, that I have not yet been furnished with a reply to my application for reimbursement of the 101 gold mohurs sent to Pattiala, and I shall now have left Delhi before an answer is likely to be received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your's, &c.
(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

Delhi, 17th January, 1830.

(No. 19.)

To George Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—The post of the 17th of January has now arrived, and the promised reasons for the measure adopted against me on the 29th of December have not yet been furnished to me, so much more easy is it to form an unjust decision than to find plausible reasons for it. As I propose leaving this place, in a day or two for Calcutta, to embark at my leisure for Europe, I conclude that I am not likely to receive those reasons before I reach the Presidency, where I intend, on my arrival, to make my appeal to the public, through the medium of the press.

In the mean time, I take this, perhaps the last, opportunity, of my addressing you, to congratulate Lord William Bentinck on the acquisition that he has made in Mr. Trevelyan, of an able

and zealous instrument of forgery and perjury, whenever it may be determined to make a victim of some other old and faithful servant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your's, &c.

(Signed) E. Colebrooke.

Delhi, 29th January, 1830.

(No. 20.)

To George Swinton, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort William.

Sir,—I cannot refuse myself the satisfaction of noticing to Lord William Bentinck, that my servant, Ram Gopaul, has been triumphantly acquitted of the fabricated charge of forgery, brought against him by Mr. Trevelyan. The attempt to support the charge by perjury rests with the latter, and the forgery itself with his associates.

It has been the Baboo's good fortune to be tried under a defined and written law, and by a Judge sworn to execute that law, whereas my fate has depended on a prejudiced Government, and on a few candidates for promotion from that Government, unfettered by either law or oaths. The same *zeal and judgment,*—the same *manly, spirited, and able conduct,* which have received Lord William Bentinck's praises, have been exhibited by the informer on this prosecution also,—but have ended in his discomfiture and disgrace. Under this charge, the falsehood of which has been ultimately established, Ram Gopaul has suffered a personal confinement of upwards of six months, and the supreme court will now be appealed to for its decision relative to the retribution to which he may be entitled for this illegal imprisonment.

As this charge formed a prominent part of the midnight proceedings of Mr. Trevelyan, in his private apartment, and was the ground-work of the whole of the late novel exhibition at Delhi, this specimen of the veracity of what has received im-

plicit credit from Lord William Bentinck, and has been dignified by his praises, may be looked upon as characteristic of the informer, and of the whole of his information.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your's, &c.

(Signed) E. COLEBROOKE.

On the River Ganges, 3rd of March, 1830.

On the 13th of February, 1830, in consequence of a letter from Messrs. Ewer and Macsween, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Blake, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Ristell, were examined on oath as to the signature of Sir Edward Colebrooke on the Moktarnamas, and they all deposed that they could not positively say whether the signature was authentic or not; afterwards, on the 15th of February, the Magistrate, from twelve at noon until five in the evening, heard the whole of the proceedings on the fabricated charge of Mr. Trevelyan attentively read before him, and gave his decision to this effect.

Suspicion might have attached to Ram Gopaul from the deposition which Ram Jewun was supposed to have made before the prosecutor; but the deposition which Ram Jewun has made in court and that which had been sent by Mr. Trevelyan the prosecutor are wholly opposite and contradictory; and the deposition of Ram Jewun, and Ram Ruttun, and Kishen Chund, and Tubedee, are also contradictory of each other; and, in fact, the suspicion of forgery falls on Gunga Sing, from several papers produced: and even if any suspicion against Ram Gopaul had remained from the deposition of Ram Jewun, Sir Edward Colebrooke has acknowledged his belief, from the resemblance and similarity that the signature on the Moktarnamas are of his own hand-writing. A charge is, therefore, not proved upon Ram Gopaul, who is, in consequence, to be immediately released.

Ram Gopaul was accordingly discharged at six in the evening, from confinement, by the removal of the guard who had held him in restraint ever since the 1st of August.

REPLY TO THE RESOLUTIONS.

Note.—The Resolutions, to which these are Replies, having been already printed, by the other parties in this publication: it has been deemed unnecessary to swell the bulk of this pamphlet, by re-producing them here. Those persons who may not have seen that publication, will be able to collect, sufficiently, the nature and character of the Resolutions, from the Replies to them.

As Government assign no reasons of their own, but content themselves with adopting those of the Commissioners, my remarks will be addressed to the refutation of the latter; which, I doubt not, will appear to every impartial reader, as being a tissue of the greatest misrepresentations, exaggerations, and positive falsehoods, unfounded inferences, and base insinuations. I rejoice that I have not to deal with any reasonings of Government themselves, as I shall be at liberty to treat the arguments of men of my own class, with more freedom than the public might consider me at liberty to use towards Government.

Out of thirty Charges, including Captain Murray's subsidiary production, the Commissioners have selected twelve only for notice; although it is not very evident on what principle the Commissioners have selected some and rejected others, which, to my understanding, appear equally paltry. The whole of the Charges contain seventy-seven subdivisions, fifty-two of which are comprised in these twelve selections; and the public will not fail to observe, that on many of them the informer's zeal had slept two years, till matters were ripe for an explosion.

Independent of the larger items, such as the loan of 20,000 rupees, for my son's purchase of a house; the loan of 16,000 rupees, from Lalla Baboo, in re-payment of a former loan, from Roujee Mull to Mr. Deane; the loan of 11,000 rupees, from Soogun Chund; the sale of the Residency furniture, for 30,000

rupees, to Shumshoodeen; and of a pearl necklace to him, for 5,000 rupees; the sale of a coach and four horses to the Pattiala Raja, for 7,000 rupees; and, independent of some other large items, on which either no evidence has been adduced, or the evidence adduced is admitted to have failed—such as the alleged receipt of large presents from Runjeet Sing; of 7,000 rupees, from the Tejara Raja; of 13,000 rupees, from the Ulwur Thakoors; of 11,600 rupees, from Sireejee Numcomar; of 16,000 rupees, from Fyz Mohammud Khan; of 8,000 rupees, from the Malhair Kotela chieftain. The following are the transcendent and unheard-of offences, which have brought on me the extreme vengeance of Government. It is, at the same time, not readily to be explained, why the informer has omitted the loans of 20,000 rupees, from the banker Siree Ram, and of 15,000 rupees, from the Begum Ochterlony, for the purchase of the two houses occupied by myself and my family:—

Accepting petty nuzzurs.

Embezzling 500 rupees, in the price of five shawls, from the Toshakhana.

Permitting Lady Colebrooke to receive visits from the natives.

Employing a Dewan, without a specific salary.

Permitting him to hold Durbars for the native Vakeels.

Recommending him to Government, for a pension.

Authorizing him to hold auctions.

Assisting my son in the sale of a batch of horses.

Enabling him to derive an emolument from the treasury remittances.

Conniving at the receipt, by him, of 1,000 rupees, for a Siberia Howdah, added to the Bikaneer khilut.

Giving a khilut to each of the Bikaneer Vakeels.

Accepting an elephant, from the Ulwur Raja.

Presenting him a double-barrelled gun and a pair of pistols.

Presenting a double-barrelled gun to the Pattiala Raja.

Presenting to him 100 gold mohurs, on the marriage of his brother.

Receiving from the Begum Sumroo, 500 rupees, for the expence of my table, during four days at Goorgaon.

Presenting a pair of pistols and two watches to Shumshoodeen.

Receiving a zeafut of 100 or 150 gold mohurs, from Shumshoodeen, at Ferozepore.

Receiving a ditto of 3,000 rupees, from the Tejara Raja.

Permitting my Dewan to receive presents from him.

Receiving a zeafut of 2,000 rupees, from the Raja of Ulwur.

Permitting Ram Gopaul and Balik Ram to accept presents from him.

Presenting a pair of pistols to each of the Sikree Jaghirdars.

Receiving a zeafut of 700 rupees, from the Ballalogurh Raja, and giving a pair of shawls to each of his Vakeels.

Purloining three pieces out of some shawls and cloth, presented by the late Akund Buksh Khan.

Permitting Shumshoodeen to present a shawl to each of seven ladies.

Embezzling part of the nuzzurs given by Shumshoodeen to Government.

Selling to him a piano forte, for 800 rupees.

Permitting Lady Colebrooke to receive from him jewels and shawls, &c.

Permitting her to receive from him, 1,500 rupees.

Permitting her to receive from him, a pair of currahs, worth 1,000 rupees.

Permitting her to present him a silver milk bowl.

Permitting my son to receive from him, presents of horses, shawls, and money.

Permitting my Dewan to receive from him, similar presents of shawls and money.

Permitting Lady Colebrooke to receive shawls, &c. from Soogun Chund.

Permitting her to receive from him, an ivory bed.

The public will, perhaps, be at a loss to comprehend, in what respect, a large majority of the preceding Charges differ from the following list, of which the Commissioners have taken no notice:

Receiving 800 rupees, from Surdar Dussonda Sing.

Receiving a pair of shawls, from the Begum Ochterlony.

Permitting Lady Colebrooke to receive shawls, &c. from Suntlal.

Receiving two pair of shawls, from the Prince Isleemann Shekoh

Presenting valuable offerings to the Prince Mirza Saleem.

Permitting Lady Colebrooke to present to the Nabob Meer Khan, the usual offering on the birth of a grand-child.

Permitting her to receive shawls and cloths from the Nabob's Vakeel.

Permitting her to receive a similar present, from Raja Jye Sing Roy.

Enabling my Dewan to receive a bribe of 1,500 rupees, from Meer Jaffer Alee, in a cause pending before me.

Permitting him to receive a bribe of 1,700 rupees, from Tundéarum, in a cause pending before me.

Permitting him to receive a bribe of 1,100 rupees, from Nabob Mirza, in a ditto ditto.

Permitting him to receive a bribe of 400 rupees, from Zurawar Seta, in ditto ditto.

Permitting Lady Colebrooke to receive a pair of pouches, worth 1,000 rupees, from the same Zurawar Seta.

Enabling the Bhurtpoor Vakeel to receive a bribe of 2,000 rupees, from Raee Hursahar, in a cause pending before me.

Permitting my son to receive a bribe of 2,000 rupees, from Hessan ooden Hyder, in ditto.

1st. It does not appear on what data the Commissioners have assumed, or their oracle the informer estimates, my receipt of nuzzurs, at 15 rupees, per diem, or 450 rupees, per mensem. His colleague, Ram Jewun, estimated them at 40 to 50 rupees, per diem, and 200 to 300 rupees, per mensem, and his veracity is, at least, on a par with the others. Nobody can be ignorant that nuzzurs are not received every day or every month. They occur only on the introduction of some new visitor, or on some particular festivals. It is false, that I ever denied this charge, nor could I have denied it, as my acceptance of these petty

paltry nuzzurs, was open and avowed. What I denied, and what I still deny, was the appropriation of any part of them to my private use, notwithstanding the assertion of Ram Jewun, who contradicts himself, and of Ram Chund, who contradicts Ram Jewun. This gratuitous lie must have been introduced in the invidious view of inferring a consciousness on my own part, of having acted wrong. As a violation of my oath of office, it is too contemptible to affect my moral character; my friends need not blush for me, and in spite of the observations of the Commissioners, I deny that they, or the informer, or Government, had any right to an inspection of my private accounts, or that the production of them was at all necessary for refuting so contemptible a charge. Even admitting what I deny, and what I have positively disproved, by the evidence of my public servants, the appropriation of 300 rupees, per mensem, to my own use, the world will not suppose that I came back to India for a profit of this sort.

2d. I can only repeat that the whole of this Charge is too contemptible for serious notice. The Commissioners have forgotten to quote that part of the auctioneer's evidence, where he admits that the shawls selected by Lady Colebrooke, were damaged and moth-eaten, and were selected, not because they were the best, but on account of their being of the handsomest patterns.

3d. As the Commissioners have themselves reprobated this Charge, and the prosecutor's vile attempt to attach corruption to it, I will only observe, that I have never been furnished with the letter here quoted, from Colonel Lockett. This is not the only part of the evidence that has been withheld from me.

4th. I assert that Ram Gopaul had every opportunity of accumulating a very considerable property, from his situation under Sir David Ochterlony, long before I ever heard of him. I am, however, as ignorant of its extent or locality as the Commissioners can be. I know it only from general repute. As to what he can have acquired under me, exclusive of his perquisites on my very large expenditure, even if, as the Commissioners infer, I ought to have been aware of it, the whole of what is charged against him, does not exceed 14,000 rupees.

When the Commissioners are compelled to believe that I must have known that Ram-Gopaul was pursuing a dishonest course for the accumulation of wealth, what will the world find itself compelled to believe of my predecessor Sir Charles Metcalfe, whose private servants are known to have accumulated not a paltry sum of 14,000 rupees, but many lacs?

The Commissioners must think that I had very few calls of public business, if they conceive that I had time to look into the private domestic expenditure of my private or public servants. Let Sir Charles Metcalfe say what was the monthly rate at which his Moonshee lived?

Whether Ram Gopaul had served Government, seventeen or fifteen years, is, to me, perfectly immaterial. The difference of two years could make no difference on his claim to a pension. The allegation of his having been charged with forgery, at Saharaunpore, is proved to be a gratuitous lie of Mr. Trevelyan, like all his other assertions.

The Commissioners best know what they mean to infer from stating that Ram Gopaul's auctions were held with my knowledge. The assertion too, is false—the auctions were proved to have been held by Ramjewun.

5th. I am perfectly indifferent to the opinion which the Commissioners, and their oracle, the informer, may entertain of my having furnished a Randaree Purwana for twenty horses belonging to my son, on their way to Ulwur; nor am I at all apprehensive of any injury which my character, after fifty-two years of valuable service, should suffer in the opinion of the world, from such a transaction. Every body knows that nothing moves in the Delhi and neighbouring provinces, from place to place, without a Randaree from the Residency.

6th. I can have nothing to add to my former observations on this Charge. The informer may estimate the excess on the bonus, at 5,000 rupees, or at any sum he likes, but his own friend, who brought forward the counter proposal, estimates it at only 3,000. Bukhtawur Chowdree's veracity is as good as Mr. Trevelyan's in any point, and much better on subjects connected with his own profession. To have asked Bukhtawur Chowdree for security on a transaction of twenty lacs, would

have been a farce; he has not a rupee, nor credit for a rupee. I certainly was aware that some emolument would be derived, and is always derived on all transactions of the public treasury; and I believe that neither Bukhtawur, nor his friend, the informer, will deny that the emolument to be derived, was the object of the counter proposal, nor will they, or Mr. Metcalfe assert, that the collector's treasurer derives no emolument from his situation.

7th. I know not on what data the Commissioners have inferred that the silver Howdah, with velvet cushions, furnished by my son to the Bikkaneer Vakeels, fell short of the 400 rupees, assigned by me for a wooden Howdah, as the evidence proves that the silver Howdah alone cost 1,000 rupees, exclusive of the velvet cushions. The Commissioners have, however, acknowledged, that the Charge, as far as it regards myself, is a lie of the informer.

8th. I do not understand the logic of the Commissioners, that a loan is equally criminal as a bribe. The assertion that I admitted before the Commissioners my having had great difficulty in borrowing the first loan from Rajaram, at 6 per cent. is a positive falsehood; I never paid a higher interest than 6 per cent. on any loan, and never found any difficulty in borrowing money at that rate; 20,000 rupees, from Siree Ram, and 15,000 rupees, from Sir David Ochterlony's Begum, for the purchase of the two houses which I occupied during the last ten months, at Delhi; 16,000 rupees, from Lalla Baboo, 10,000 rupees, from Ramjee Mull and 3,000 rupees, from Purlo Dual, for Mr. Deane, 12,000 rupees, from Soogun Chund, 6,000 rupees, from See Gopaul, were all borrowed at that rate; some of them even since my suspension, and when official influence had therefore ceased; and of all these debts, such as have been paid off since my removal, have been discharged without a single rupee of interest, and, in some instances, with a remission on the principal. Even the marked hostility of Government has not diminished the affection and the gratitude of the natives towards me.

When the Commissioners observe that they have no evidence of the truth of my assertion, of the second loan having been borrowed, like the first, by my son, I may ask them what right they have to say, in the absence of all evidence to the fact, or

rather in the teeth of the evidence, which proves the direct transfer of the money from Rao Ram Buksh, banker, to the payment of the original loan, that the money was paid to myself.

It was the duty of the Commissioners to have ascertained from my son, when they had him before them, what part of the money has been repaid, and he could have produced to them receipts for 17,000 rupees of the amount paid by a remortgage of the house to a third party, for 18,000 rupees; and yet, in spite of their own neglect to ascertain this point, they now presume to declare their conviction, that no portion of it has ever been, or will be, repaid. The world will, perhaps, on the contrary, be of opinion, that the informer, from not daring to bring forward Rao Ram Buksh's agent, Jowahir-lal, after all the bullyings, bribings, and tutorings, which he had undergone, was convinced that his evidence would contradict the charge. The Commissioners, probably, were afraid of the same result, otherwise why did not they examine Jowahir-lal, who was in daily attendance. They must have apprehended that his testimony would deprive them of the advantage to be derived from dark inferences. It is somewhat novel in jurisprudence to find a prosecutor succeed in establishing his charge by declining to adduce evidence, and a judge assuming the truth of a fact which the prosecutor has not attempted to establish.

The evidence by which it was attempted to prove the receipt of 13,000 rupees by Rao Balik Ram from Akha Sing was the most notorious and bare-faced perjury at the dictation and procurement of the prosecutor, with which a court of justice was ever insulted. But the Commissioners content themselves with treating it delicately, as being not sufficient, and even this insufficient evidence leaves them no doubt of Balik Ram's share in the Delhi intrigues. They can find no other object of his coming to Delhi. Where is the evidence which they have taken on the point of either Delhi intrigues, or of his share in them? It is impossible to conceive a more infamous assertion.

It is false that the elephant was accepted from Rao Ram Buksh as a present. If Government disapprove of its having been received, let them evince their disapprobation by ordering

the restitution of it to the Ulwur Raja, but let them not prosecute me for receiving it, and at the same time retain it for their own use. It now is, and always has been from the first, in their own Feelkana, and has never been put to any other use than that to which all the other public elephants are put. Mr. Hawkins is, at this moment, riding on it, and so is the informer himself when he can obtain the loan of it.

9th. I know not whether Shumshooden may have had any predilection for the coach purchased from Sir Charles Metcalfe, but he has taken in lieu of it my English chariot, and the coach with four large northern horses, has been long since at Pattiala. Captain Murray, on its passing through Umbala, observed, for the Raja's edification, that he had been prettily cheated with a property not worth 2000 rupees. One would have imagined, that after the triumph which has crowned the machinations of himself and his friend, the most rancorous malice might have felt itself amply gratified. The good feeling which dictated the observation is on a par with its veracity. The horses alone cost that money, and the carriage, with its repairs, 3000 rupees.

This may suffice as a reply to the speculations of the Commissioners, as to my power of selling the carriage, and to the fact of my having sold it, as well as with regard to the value of it, while I lose by my sudden removal from Delhi, 2000 rupees on the sale of one of my horses, and probably 5000 rupees on the sale of the other, besides many thousands on the sales of the plate, cellar, and other personals. It is some consolation that the whole of my property has not been disposed of at the same ruinous terms. I have still a third carriage with its horses on hand, for which I do not expect to get half its value.

As to the legality of such sales, with reference to the oath of office, and to the orders of Government, I need only say, that none of my predecessors, including Sir Charles Metcalfe, have been scrupulous in this respect. I have already mentioned the sale of a carriage by the latter to the late Newab Mortazakhan. The prices, also, after deducting the commission to the Vakeel, to the Raja's Dewan, and to other agents, does not exceed, in above 2 or 300 rupees, the limitation affixed by the orders of Government.

Nothing remains to be decided in regard to the Duluddie boundary. Captain Murray's award was made on no data, except his own idea of expediency, and I recommended to Government the confirmation of it, on the express grounds that being satisfactory to neither party, it was likely to do equal justice or injustice to both. The Nabih Raja, however, accepted it immediately, when he found that the Pattiala Rajah had rejected it; and I then proposed to Government the substitution of an equal division of the disputed land, in regard to which Government observed, that it might be a convenient but was no very refined adjustment; and they ordered, that unless the parties would agree to a settlement by arbitration, they should revert to the old award of Runjeet Sing. The only triumph of Pattiala over Nabih was afforded by Mr. Trevelyan's volunteer interference on the direction sent by him to Captain Murray, for carrying this order into execution, and which I had to correct in favor of Nabih.

10th.—1st. The receipt of 500 rupees from Begum Sumroo, as a zeafut can require no further notice.

2nd. What the entry in Bukhtawur's books, or the contents of the private letters, which are said to corroborate Ram Jewun's evidence in regard to the receipt of 100 gold mohurs by myself, and of 50 gold mohurs by Lady Colebrooke, from Shumshoodeen, may be, I know not, as it is a part of the evidence which has been withheld from me. This is, I fancy, the first judicial proceeding in which the private correspondence of A. and B has been received in evidence against C.

I certainly received 50 gold mohurs at Ferozepore, and this will be found at the credit of Government as a nuzzur for the grant of a Nolut to the Newab. I am perfectly indifferent as to any injury which my character can suffer from the giving of pistols and watches. The Commissioners have forgot to notice, that the various and valuable presents received by Lady Colebrooke consisted of a shawl and a petticoat.

3rd. The illiberality, or, I might say, the infamousness of the remarks, by the Commissioners, that they can have no doubt the example set by me would be followed by Ram Gopaul, and my other dependents, is the greater, when it is seen that the

alleged receipt by Ram Gopaul is not proved, and that the only example hitherto quoted as having been set by me, is the gift of a pair of pistols and a watch, and the receipt of a shawl and petticoat by Lady Colebrooke.

4th. The Commissioners have found abundant evidence where I can discover none; perhaps the abundant evidence to which they refer is part of what has been withheld from me. The Tejara bill for 3,000 rupees is drawn in favor of Ram Gopaul, and is receipted by him. As it was drawn on Ramjee Mul, the latter may have taken the opportunity of transferring it to the 10,000 rupees for which I was security to him for Mr. Deane; and Ram Gopaul may have repaid himself by a deduction of 3000 rupees from the 10,000 which I subsequently borrowed at Muttra, from Lalla Baboo, for the purpose of paying off Ramjee Mul. It is evident, that I had no concern in the Hoondee, or knowledge of its transfer to Mr. Deane's account, by Ramjee Mul, as I should otherwise have only needed 7000 and not 10,000 at Muttra for his final liquidation.

Bukhtawur Sing was my Podedar no further than as my accounts were mixed up with those of Ram Gopaul, whose Podedar he was; and when the Commissioners assert that he was not Ram Gopaul's Podedar but mine, they assert a positive falsehood. I never heard of his name until I heard of his person being seized, and his house searched and plundered by Mr. Trevelyan's private authority, on the 1st of August, and I never saw him till I saw him before the Commissioners.

The Gomashta, who pretends to have entered the money in Chummun-lal's books as Nuzzuranas to the Resident, had been dismissed from the service of Chummun-lal before the transaction took place. Such is the evidence which the informer brings forward, and which the Commissioners swallow.

Although Chummun-lal did not choose to indulge the informer's curiosity, or that of the Commissioners, with a sight of all their pecuniary transactions of himself and his constituents, he was in attendance, and might have been examined as to the pretended entry in his books. But the informer dared not summon him or the Tejara Vakeels, either to this item, or to the alleged present of 7,000 rupees. Why the Commissioners did

not examine them, although in attendance, is evident; it would have precluded the giving as much credit to this no proof as they could have given to the clearest evidence.

As to what the Commissioners denominate a misrepresentation on my part, regarding the mode of re-payment of the money borrowed by Mr. Deane, I have only to observe, that I did not keep the accounts; that I borrowed the money for the purpose at Muttra, on being told that it was wanted; and whether Ramjee Mul repaid himself wholly, from our fund, or partly from two funds, is perfectly immaterial. Of the 3,000 rupees found, I was altogether ignorant, until I met with the story before the Commissioners.

It is a general maxim, that when nothing has been proved, no defence can be necessary; but the Commissioners appear to assume an unproved affirmative, on the sole grounds of my not having attempted to prove an unnecessary negative.

I do not wonder that the Commissioners should feel sore at the reprobation with which I mention, and always will mention, the illegal and outrageous proceedings adopted against me. The disgraceful scenes which have been witnessed in the city of Delhi, and among its neighbouring states, during the last eight months, will never be forgotten, and have involved the name of Government in eternal obloquy.

The fifth and sixth items require no remark, as far as relates to the pistols and watches presented to the Ulwur Raja. It is to be presumed, from the silence of the Commissioners, in regard to the alleged receipt of 2,000 rupees from him, by myself, that they do not consider it proved; and, with regard to the alleged receipt of a present from him, by Ram Gopaul and Balik Ram, the remark of the Commissioners seems to be as ill placed as it is illiberal, when the fact itself has not been established.

7th. I have already observed that I did not keep the accounts, and what I may have stated, in regard to the repayment of Mr. Deane's 10,000 rupees to Ramjee Mul, was, from what I understood, to be the case. I was told at Muttra, that money was wanted for that and other purposes, and money was accordingly borrowed on my note of hand, from Lalla Baboo, through the agency of Debichurn. How the repayment to Ramjee Mul was

ultimately arranged between him, Ram Gopaul, and Bukhtawur Sing, I know not, nor do I care.

This is, I believe, the first judicial proceeding, in which the absence of all proof against the defendant, is made up by the non-production of proof in defence. As nothing was established against me, it was surely unnecessary for me to adduce any evidence. But I may ask, why was not Debichurn produced by the prosecutor, or called for by the Commissioners? He was in daily attendance, and under daily tutorage, by the informer and his emissaries. But they did not dare to produce him, well knowing what his evidence would have been, and they wisely left their no proof to have more effect with Government than direct evidence could have had. But as the Commissioners acknowledge that they have no evidence except that of the perjured Ramjewun, to connect this money with the intrigue at Bhurtpore, and are thus compelled to consider it as an innocent loan, no farther notice of this article can be required on my part, nor could there be any call for the remarks of the Commissioners, except in the insidious object of giving a false impression.

8th. Surjee Nundcomar is no more the Master of Dewan Hetelol than he is the Master of the informer or of the Commissioners themselves. Dewan Hetelol is a wealthy independent person, brother of Dewan Dhurmadas, formerly well known as Daroga of the Custom House at Agra, whether he brought the Hoondees with him to Ferozepore, or sent for them from Delhi, subsequently to the loss of his cash, is immaterial, and also whether I got the Hoondee from him at Ferozepore, or subsequently between Ferozepore and Futtepore Sekree, where he left me. It is in proof that he did not accompany me to Muttra, and so far Ramjewun's evidence is positively contradicted. But, as the Commissioners themselves gave no credit to him, and do not see any connection between Hetelol's Hoondees and Surjee Nundcomar's release, no further remark can be necessary.

I quoted the number and amount of Hetelol's Hoondees, from a comparison of Messrs. Colvin and Co.'s account with a statement which I had seen of the Hoondees taken up by him at

Delhi. It may have been inaccurate, and when the transaction is admitted to be perfectly innocent, accuracy or inaccuracy, in regard to the numbers and amount, is perfectly immaterial. The Hoondee for 4,800, I conclude to have been a private purchase from him, by Ram Gopaul.

On the 9th and 10th articles, regarding the pistols and presents at Seekree and Bullubgurh, and the zeafut of 700 rupees, at the latter place, no remark can be necessary.

With regard to the observation of the Commissioners, that my whole expences from Goorgoon to Agra, and back to Delhi, were defrayed from money collected from the various Chiefs through whose territories I passed, the inaccuracy, or rather the absolute falsehood of it will be evident from counting up the whole of the collections charged on me, exclusive of Hoondees, which could not be made available to the purpose. The whole amounts to only 5,600 rupees; and every person must know that my expenditure for a single month, was more than double that sum. Such are the nature and extent of the system of bribery, corruption, and venality organized by me. The evidence on which the Commissioners have ventured this assertion, is another part of what has been withheld from me.

	Rupees.
At Goorgoon - - - - - - - -	500
At Ferozepore, 150 gold mohurs* - - -	2400
At Ulwur - - - - - - - -	2000
At Bullubgurh - - - - - -	700
	5600

* Fifty gold mohurs are acknowledged to have been carried to the credit of Government.

11th. The 1st and 3rd articles are too ridiculous and contemptible to need any remark, except that a man who could venture to bring forward such allegations as these, and as the majority of the Charges, in the shape of grave accusations, must have been previously sure of the grounds on which he stood with Government.

2nd. I did not admit the sale of the necklace, by Lady Cole-

brooke; I only observed, that if she did sell it, the transaction was perfectly harmless. The Commissioners seem to take strange liberties with facts when they express their belief that it was not purchased by the Newab, because he wanted it. The Newab did want and did purchase a great many other articles, and to a very great value, on the occasion of his own marriage, and of the marriages of his five sisters; and by Khajee Kassim's own story, it appears, that the necklace was not proposed to him for purchase, by Lady Colebrooke, but was sold to him by her jeweller; and I know of no prohibition against her offering for sale to the public, through a jeweller, any ornament which she may wish to dispose of, without embarrassing herself as to the contingency of who might be the purchaser of it. The articles bought from Ram Gopaul were, probably, also wanted for the different marriages in Shumshoodeen's family; at any rate, I have no concern with the transaction.

4th. I can have nothing to add on the subject of Shumshoodeen's purchase of the furniture at the Residency. It is false that any single article was charged to the Newab at a larger price than what was received by Sir Charles Metcalfe, except the repairs given to the carriage.

I concur, however, perfectly, with the auctioneer, that the property was not likely, at a re-sale, to realize above one half of what it was charged at, though I never heard of the auctioneer having been examined on this charge. This is another part of the secret inquisition, and I imagine that, at least, one half of what the Commissioners quote as evidence, has never been communicated to me. But this exorbitant overcharge was for the benefit of Sir Charles Metcalfe, into whose pocket the whole of the money went; and the only return that I have met with for accommodating him, by taking off his hands, all this trash, at the price of 50,000 rupees, instead of leaving him to the fate of a public sale, is to find in him an underhand supporter of the spy and informer, and a determined enemy to myself, personally. However callous and unprincipled my self-congratulation on having got rid of this furniture concern, may appear to the Commissioners, I still rejoice that the very heavy loss likely to arise on Sir Charles Metcalfe's extortion, from my

good nature, has not fallen on myself. I am already ruined enough by the inhuman and unfeeling proceedings of Government, not to be happy at my escape from this further ruin, in addition to what I have actually lost by the auction of the unsaleable part of the old remains of the cellar, valued to me at 20,000 rupees.

The important matters connected with the division of his father's property, were all decided by me against Shumshoodeen; I compelled him to give up the Sakeroo Jaghir to his half-brothers, notwithstanding the opinion of Government that I had no legal jurisdiction in the case, which should have been left to the Ulwur Raja, from whose grant the estate was derived. I also compelled him to contribute 30,000 rupees, for the marriage of his three half-sisters; and I received in the Appeal Court two original suits against him, from those brothers, for an equal division of his father's landed and personal property, within the city of Delhi. It was Ameenoodeen who ought to have paid for my decision on these important points, and not Shumshoodeen.

5th. This article about the nuzzur of Shumshoodeen to Government calls for no remark, except that the receipt of the nuzzur at Ferozepore, is, in another part, charged upon me as a present to myself.

6th. Whether Shumshoodeen purchased the piano forte to please himself, or to please Lady Colebrooke, I know not; I did not hear of the sale till long after it had taken place.

7th and 9th. The Commissioners admit that the alleged presents of stuffs and jewellery to Lady Colebrooke, are not proved, notwithstanding the swearing of Khajee Kassim. On what principle is this man, and his rival in swearing, Ram Jewun, believed, in some instances, and not credited in others.

8th. It has already been stated, that what may have been paid to Ram Gopaul, or my Khansama, was for the public entertainments provided for the Newab, by my servants, and from my stores. Without any intended disrespect to Lord Combermere, I will take this opportunity of mentioning, that on the occasion of the entertainment which he accepted from Shumshoodeen, I was told by the latter, on my offering the assistance

of my servants, that as the entertainment was to the Commander-in-Chief, his Lordship's servants were entitled to the perquisites of it.

10th. The Commissioners themselves have considered this Charge as too ridiculous for serious notice. Though I know not on what principle they exclude this and some other trifles; a milk bowl, or a pair of pistols, is no less a disobedience of orders than a hundred gold mohurs from the Raja of Pattiala.

12th to 20th. I have already noticed the extent of the example which the Commissioners have discovered me to have set, of bribery and corruption, and the system thereby organized among the members of my family and household, comprehends the enormous criminality of receiving a few trays, a pair of shawls, a horse, and about 4,000 rupees. There is, however, no evidence of the receipt of any of these items; but the Commissioners are ready to give as much credit to the informer's assertion as they could to the most direct evidence, by the novel idea of throwing on me the proof of a negative. With regard to the principal item of 250 gold mohurs, the witness Khajee Kassim is positively contradicted by the banker, to whom he appealed, for confirmation of his testimony.

Shumshoodeen was of full age at the death of his father, and fully competent to the charge of his own estate, in the management of which he had been already installed by his father, in his life-time; he was no more an object of my guardianship than his father had been of that of my predecessor, or than any other independent sovereign of full age was.

The Commissioners have excluded from these remarks, five Charges, Nos. 12 to 16, three of which were deserted altogether by the prosecutor, while on the two others he attempted to adduce some evidence, which the Commissioners must, from their silence, have considered wholly unworthy of notice. This spy and informer, however, will, probably, think himself, and be thought by his supporters, as praiseworthy, for what he cannot prove, as for what he may be deemed to have established. The accumulation of a sufficient number of his carries more weight with it than a few truths.

17th. Notwithstanding the immense obligation under which

it is surmised that I had lain myself to Soogun Chund, by accepting from him a loan of 11,000 rupees, at Benares, I did compel him to pay one instalment of 20,000 rupees, on his remaining debt of a lac, to Government, being nearly the double of what I owed to him; and I only withheld from enforcing any more of the instalments from him, in consequence of my resolving not to make myself the instrument of a positive fraud, which was evidently in contemplation, and which has been since carried into effect, through the agency of Mr. Hawkins. This remark will suffice as a reply to any inference which may be made of an improper bias in Soogun Chund's favor in the public concern, under the influence of the loan to me.

With regard to his two private suits of seven lacs, the Commissioners, by their silence, admit one of them to have had no existence in my court, and I again assert that I had as little concern with the other. I do not acknowledge in the Commissioners any authority to revise the propriety of my judicial decisions, but as they have chose to assume such authority, a few remarks in regard to this point may be necessary. It was a suit by the sons of one of his father's brothers, for a specific share in the banking concern which he had inherited from his father. Mr. Middleton, before whom the suit came originally as judge of the city, had dismissed it, and Mr. Elliott, as Senior Member of the Board then in charge of Delhi, confirmed the decision in appeal, and thus, according to all judicial regulations, the matter ought to have rested. But Messrs. Ewer and Batson, the two Junior Members of the Board, chose to evocate the suit to their tribunal, reversed the former decision, and gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, to the full extent of the claim. Mr. Fraser, the Second Member, chose also to take cognizance of it, and gave a decision which accorded with neither of the preceding judgments. On these discordant opinions finding their way to Government, the whole of them were set aside, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was directed to decide the case *de novo*; and his decision I consider as a peremptory and final disposal of the suit, as far as the merits of the specific claim are concerned, leaving the parties to adjust among them-

selves some small maintenance for the plaintiffs, on the grounds of their having been hitherto maintained from the joint stock.

Such was the state in which I found the suit, and such is the state in which I left it. I fully coincided with Sir Charles, in his rejection of the specific claim on its merits, and it accordingly remained rejected; but I did not concur with him in his ridiculous attempt to modify the rigour of the rejection, on grounds wholly unconnected with the suit itself, an attempt, which evinces a total ignorance of every principle of jurisprudence, and it was therefore left unexecuted.

While the enquiry before the Commissioners was pending, was not exactly the moment for repaying Soogun Chund: such a measure, at such a time, would probably have exposed me to remarks, fully as illiberal, and to misrepresentations as great as what the Commissioners have been so successful in inferring out of the opposite conduct. But, whatever the Commissioners may pretend to think of my motives and principles, or of the influence which a paltry trifle of 11,000 rupees could have on my conduct, I entertain no apprehension in regard to the opinion of the world, or particularly to that of those persons to whom I am best known: my friends need not blush for me.

The remaining Charges, thirteen in number, from 16 to 29, together with the extra Charge, about Malhair Kotela, appear to have been deemed unworthy of notice by the Commissioners, notwithstanding that in one of them, the informer's two principal witnesses, Ram Jewun and Khajee Kassim figure with two separate plots and his separate lists of Dramatis Personæ; and that, on the other, Captain Murray's delegate made his appearance with a double plot also, and a double set of actors. I cannot but condole with Captain Murray on the contemptuous silence with which the Commissioners have passed over the single result of all his zeal and labours. He was surely entitled to some favorable mention of his name, in return for the duplicity which he had practised towards me, in his volunteer disclaimer under the most solemn asseveration of the insidious conduct which he was at the very same time pursuing.

The public will, perhaps, be astonished at the total silence in which the Commissioners have passed over the numerous at-

tempts of the prosecutor, some of them attested on oath, and all ready to be proved, to obtain evidence; but if they had observed the same silence in regard to the written documents under his own signature to the same effect, their conduct would at least have been consistent. All my offers of evidence to this point, and even my proposed cross-examination of the prosecutor's witnesses, as to the motives and influence under which they came forward, were negatived, under the allegation that such questions involved a charge against the prosecutor, which the Commissioners were not authorized to investigate; and it was further alleged that the evidence might not be the less true, although the witnesses should have been bribed or frightened into deposing. On this principle, the Commissioners refused to examine the witnesses whom I tendered to prove the written documents in question, and having thus refused to ascertain the validity, what right had they to presume to give an opinion on it? Yet, on the mere alleged denial of the prosecutor himself, the Commissioners have presumed to pronounce them fabrications. One of these papers is addressed to Ram Humchan, from whom I received it, and who is as incapable of fabrication as the Commissioners themselves. It is false that the prosecutor denied having signed the papers. His denial extended no further than a vague declaration, on perusing copies of the papers, that he had never written any thing to that effect. The originals were never shown to him, nor was he called upon to admit or disavow the authenticity of his signature. The Commissioners also have not ventured to give an opinion against its authenticity. On the contrary, I defy the prosecutor himself to deny, or any person acquainted with his hand-writing to impeach it. But the prosecutor and Commissioners need not have been anxious to disclaim these papers, from the apprehension of any injury which they might do him with Government. They will, on the contrary, be viewed, in that quarter, as further proofs of the zeal for which he has been praised.

The very lame apology which the Commissioners have attempted to give of the outrage on the bankers, is a sufficient evidence of the measure having been sanctioned by them, if

not of its having originated with them, although they are now ashamed to avow candidly the share which they had in it. The attempt to palliate it by alleging that it has not been productive of all the injurious effects which might have been expected from it, is as ridiculous as would be an attempt to excuse a stab or a blow, by pleading that it had not been fatal. The attempt too of being witty and sarcastic, by alleging that I myself might have been expected to have suggested the measure is as contemptible as it is ill placed. But, in regard to the most serious part of the blame attaching to the Commissioners from the measure, they are prudently silent, viz., the deportation of the bankers' books originally to the prosecutor's private apartments, in the evident intention of their being secretly inspected by him, and the clandestine examination of them ultimately by the prosecutor and his associate Mr. Metcalfe in concert. Let the Commissioners explain, if they can, why the examination did not take place before themselves, and in my presence. It is a mockery in them to say, that they do not believe any of the pretended extracts to have been falsified. It was their duty to have precluded such a possibility; and they failed in a most important part of their duty, when they delegated their authority, without my concurrence, to a person whom they knew to be hostile to me. But even if their delegation to Mr. Metcalfe had been altogether unobjectionable, let me ask them whether I had not as much right to be present at the examination as the prosecutor? Besides, when they allege that they do not believe any of the extracts to have been falsified, they allege what they know to be an untruth. They know that an extract produced by the prosecutor's agent, the convicted felon, as being a true copy, was disclaimed in their own presence, by the banker, who proved that one name had been substituted for another, with what view it is very easy to guess.

But, whether correct or fabricated, the result of this illegal seizure and examination of the bankers' books, is equally unknown to me in the detail and in the aggregate. I have occasionally seen the prosecutor, and the said convicted felon, who was the only agent employed for the authentication of these pretended extracts, communing in half whispers on the subject of

them, some of which have been returned into the felon's store, and some have been received by Mr. Ewer, and deposited in his box. But the contents of such papers were never communicated to me, nor was the aggregate of the pretended discoveries from the bankers' books ever made known to me. It is, indeed, quoted by the Commissioners, with an evident disposition to attach more belief to it than to the statement furnished by Messrs. Colvin and Co., of my remittances to Calcutta; but they have not thought proper to quote the amount.

The Commissioners appear to triumph in the idea of their having hung me on the two horns of a dilemma, when they offer me the option of electing between the receipt of presents, and an encroachment on the table allowance to meet even the comparatively small amount of Messrs. Colvin and Co.'s statement. An alleged encroachment on the table allowance was no part of the Charges which the Commissioners even selected to investigate, and their introduction of it can only tend to show the general spirit in which they have pursued these enquiries. But before they presume to insinuate any thing to my discredit on this score, let them ask my predecessor whether he invariably and sacredly expended the table allowance every month, and if so with what view he so strenuously and successfully contested the requisition of furnishing vouchers for the disbursement. Government themselves must have been aware that the whole of it was not expended, when they looked to it as a fund from which I might defray the keep of the public elephants, camels, and horses, and some other establishments which Sir Charles Metcalfe had been allowed to charge separately. The Commissioners have here designedly omitted all mention of the debts which they knew were to be set against these apparent savings, and after payment of which I was left at my departure from Delhi with a paltry sum of 30,000 rupees, as the entire saving of my whole three years residence in India.

But of all the illiberal remarks of the Commissioners, the paragraph in which they notice my appeal to them regarding the estimation in which I am held in the world is the most infamous. I know not what sort of popularity their ambition is directed towards, but I believe that neither of them will ever

read his history in a nation's eyes, and I can inform them, that whatever opinion they may choose to entertain of the grounds of the respect in which I always have been, and still am held, the sentiment is not confined to the natives, though, if it were, I should not be at all ashamed of possessing their affections. That my departure from Delhi was honoured by a feeling of universal regret, unanimous too with four solitary exceptions among the European society, evinced by a succession of public entertainments given to me, and by the flattering assurance that I carried with me the proud consciousness of fifty-two years of valuable services, which no measures of an unjust Government could obliterate.

From the whole of this proceeding it will be evident, that I am a sacrifice to the resolution of putting an end to all interchange of courtesy between the British functionaries and our native subjects and allies. After the example which has been made of me, mangoes and oranges will be sacred from the profane hands of every political resident, to the great saving of the natives in pice and annas, nor will any Englishman dare to accept of an entertainment from a native gentleman, who will thus be spared the expense of dinners, nauches, and fire-works, and the new reformers will have to congratulate themselves on the thorough establishment of their favourite system of total estrangement and alienation. The Commissioners are, I conclude, of this separation school, who would consider an Englishman degraded by shaking hands with a native.

It now remains only to notice the inducements which have actuated the several parties to these proceedings. The infamousness of the motives and conduct of the informer has been already set forth in its true colours. His reward, however, except a little cold praise for his zeal, is yet to come; but whatsoever it may be, and to whatsoever extent he may flatter himself that he has disgraced me, I would not exchange my consciousness of rectitude for such feelings as must haunt him, uuless he should be more callous than I can suppose a young man of twenty-two to be. Mr. Metcalfe's active zeal in the burglarious entry of the bankers' houses, has been rewarded by his appointment to replace me in the charge of the relations be-

tween Government and the palace. Mr. Macsween has been promoted to a commissionership, and Mr. Ewer was intended to be nominated to succeed me as political agent, but possessing more delicacy than Government, he had the grace to decline a promotion which would have damned him for ever.

With regard to the style of reprobation, or of low abuse as the Commissioners denominate it, in which I speak through the whole of my letters, of the parties in the conspiracy against me, I appeal to the world whether such men deserve to be spoken of in any other terms. My own assistant, appointed at my express recommendation, and admitted into my family on the most intimate and confidential footing, leaguing himself with some of the lowest and most contemptible scoundrels, one of them a convict from the roads, in a system of fabrication, forgery, and subornation of perjury, for the gratification of his malice against a female. A man who stood indebted, and who acknowledged that he was indebted to me alone for two additional appointments, affording his zealous co-operation, official and extra-official, to the most illegal and outrageous acts of hostility against me. A British officer, who was under very essential obligations to me, pledging his sacred word of honour to me, at the very time when he was making the most insidious and dishonourable attempts to raise up charges and witnesses against me. A member of Government supporting and encouraging the spy and informer against me, by a secret and surreptitious correspondence with him. Government demeaning itself by a similar clandestine correspondence with him; and, finally, the Commissioners deputed to enquire into his pretended charges, lending themselves to him as instruments in furthering the gratification of his malice. Let the world say in what other terms I ought to speak of such an association. The informer himself I long since posted as a liar, a villain, and a coward, at every military station connected with Delhi, and there I will leave him.

A further specimen of the spirit in which the report of the Commissioners is written will be found in the paragraph relative to the infamous assertion of a secret correspondence having been maintained through the medium of the Baboo. No letters

of any description from the Baboo have been found in which the Commissioners observe that such a result was to have been expected, meaning to imply, that although none have been produced, hundreds are in existence. Two letters only from myself are quoted, one to the Jhind Raja, about Bukhtawur Chowdree; with regard to the other no information is furnished. On this the Commissioners observe, that it is a fair inference that similar letters about Bukhtawur Chowdree will have been addressed to other chieftains also. The Commissioners are not aware that their inference, although meant as an insinuation against myself, recoils on their friend, the prosecutor. Bukhtawur Chowdree had been deputed by him on a secret mission to Jhind, where in addition to a khilut, and a personal gift of 500 rupees, he received 8000 rupees in the prosecutor's name, on the strength of my decision in the Jhind Raja's favour, regarding the police of Loodhianah. When therefore the Commissioners infer that similar letters will have been addressed by me to other chieftains, they must be deemed to admit, that Bukhtawur has been employed on other similar missions to other chieftains. His journey to Jhind, and the khilut bestowed on him was acknowledged by the Raja in his reply to my letter. Of the real object of this journey I have full evidence in three original letters from the Raja to his Vakeel at Delhi. But every thing is to be permitted to Bukhtawur and Mr. Trevelyan in virtue of their hostility to me. The broad shield of Government protects them in all their iniquities; to the Resident alone nothing is permitted. Bukhtawur may bully and bribe, may forge documents and purchase perjuries, but if the Resident orders him to be prosecuted, Government steps in with a *nole proseque*, and the Commissioners denominate the Charge absurd. Mr. Trevelyan and Captain Murray may address every independent Sovereign in Hindostan, and pledge the name of Government with a view of eliciting complaints against me, but if the Resident applies for information in regard to a corrupt transaction, such an application on his part is denounced as an offence. Mr. Trevelyan may hold judicial proceedings in his own chamber, examine witnesses, commit parties for trial, and issue his orders to the Magistrate, and although every word of his pretended

The examination of Ram Ruttun before Mr. Trevelyan, and of Gunga Sing before Mr. Clerk, are subjoined. I regret that I cannot add those of Ram Jewun before Mr. Trevelyan, and of Gunga Sing and Ram Ruttun before the Commissioners; but I did not succeed in procuring them. Not only a full moiety of the evidence against me, but documents also of the most essential importance, have been withheld from me. I made one attempt to procure the copy of a document, by an application to Government, but I was peremptorily refused it.

When the Commissioners praise the informer for the judiciousness of his proposition for the burglarious seizure of the bankers' books, and, by implication, themselves, for their concurrence in the measure, as having produced evidence said to be against me, which could not otherwise have been obtained, they undisguisedly, though perhaps unguardedly, acknowledge the whole object of their deputation to have been the discovery of proof against me, and an active co-operation with him in the search. In this view of their duty they have certainly performed it admirably, and they have displayed equal zeal in making the most of what they have discovered.

It has fallen to my lot to have acted as a Commissioner twenty-five years ago, in an investigation wherein Mr. Hawkins, the person selected to proclaim to all Hindostan, my supercession, figured as informer and prosecutor. The known estrangement which has ever since existed between him and me, was probably the very circumstance which dictated the selection. The notoriety of his hostility to me, and the warning given to him, by Mr. Fraser's suspension, was sufficient guarantee to Government that every possible indignity towards me might be expected from him.

On that occasion, Mr. Hawkins, although as inveterate against Mr. Barton, as Mr. Trevelyan can be against myself, and although not less judicious than him in the management of the prosecution, never ventured to suggest the forcible seizure and examination of the bankers' books, nor if he had proposed such a measure, would the Commissioners deputed on that investigation, have sanctioned it, much less have lent themselves as active instruments in the outrage. But, luckily, for the Benares bankers,

they were protected by precise laws and written regulations, which no Commissioners nor Government itself could dare to infringe. Delhi is the only place where the absence of all law, or what Mr. Ewer has, on other occasions, so justly reprobated as the Delhi system, could have enabled him and his colleague to commit such an outrage.

Although the ties which have connected me with British India, during a period of fifty-two years, have been dissolved, as far as it was in Lord William Bentinck's power to dissolve them, I cannot immediately divest myself of all feelings of interest in the welfare of India itself, and in the credit of our administration.

The system of politics adopted at the close of Lord Amherst's Government, and improved upon by his successor, appears to me so disgraceful to the British rule, so injurious to our native subjects, and calculated to render us so unpopular with them, and so contemptible in the eyes of our neighbours, that I consider it a duty to the State which I have served for half a century, to warn the public of the fatal consequences to be expected.

The Calcutta newspapers have ventured an idea to have got among the native inhabitants of Calcutta, that the Insolvent Act has been introduced into India with a view to the Company availing themselves of its benefits, at the expiration of the charter. This idea is not confined to Calcutta Bengalees, and I have repeatedly heard several respectable and intelligent natives at Delhi observe, that it was fortunate the Company's Government had only three years to last (Meead Sasal), as by its dying a natural death, the country would be spared the necessity of putting a violent end to it.

The introduction of half Batta, at the few military stations below Benares, being contemptible as a measure of retrenchment on that restricted extent, is universally viewed as an experiment to feel the pulse of the army, in regard to the general introduction of it; as such it is more obnoxious to those who anticipate its extension to themselves than to those who actually suffer from it, and thus it has created a general disaffection throughout the whole of our army. The neighbouring

States also view it and its attendant measure of a reduction of ten men per company, and of two companies per regiment, as a declaration of insolvency, as an avowal that our finances are no longer adequate to pay the force necessary for the support of our Indian empire.

In fact, the disreputable cant of our financial pressures has been reiterated so eternally within the last two years, as the apology for every illiberal measure, that it has incurred the contempt of the natives, while the measures themselves have produced universal dissatisfaction. With the hope of what might be retrenched, on some pretence or other, the payment of all pensions was suddenly suspended, until each individual claim should undergo the revision of the civil auditor, who, aware of what was expected from him, would take care to be not easily satisfied, or, at any rate, to be in no hurry in confessing himself satisfied; and, in the mean time, a numerous class of the unproductive population, who have hitherto supported themselves from hand to mouth, on these funds, were condemned to starve. With a similar hope of what might be got in the scramble, a sudden call was made upon every holder of rent-free land for the production of his documents, at a short date, under penalty of immediate and irrevocable forfeiture, although the validity of all such tenures had already been solemnly recognized on repeated revisions. With the hope also of some paltry saving, by a further reduction in the very insufficient number of our native ministerial officers, and by a further curtailment of their very inadequate salaries, a new organization was made of the judicial and revenue establishments.

The British public may be assured that the natives of India can see as far into a mill-stone as the India Government can, and that they recognize in all these measures, a deliberate scheme for drawing every rupee into the Company's Treasury, at the expence of every description of property, and to the annihilation of all the higher and even the middling ranks, while the agricultural classes also see nothing but debasemen and impoverishment in the continued refusal of the promised permanency to the territorial assessment, and in Mr. Holt Mackenzie's systems of measurements, surveys, appraisements, &c.

The last measure of Lord Amherst's administration for putting a stop to the interchange of presents with the Independent States, is particularly obnoxious to them; and the further step in absurdity, taken by Lord William Bentinck, at the commencement of his rule, by prohibiting the receipt, by every British functionary, of the paltry offerings of fruits and vegetables, from any native, is equally unpalatable to the class of gentry among our subjects. They consider it as a denunciation of contempt towards the little courtesies which their rulers have been in the habit of accepting from them—as a premeditated bar to all intercourse of courtesy—as an intended separation of the two nations, the governing and the governed. It has, in fact, practically realized the sentiment I heard once expressed, by an ignorant and bigotted Englishman—that the European who should shake hands with a black fellow, would be disgraced for ever.

But of all the disgraceful situations in which a Government ever exhibited itself, the scenes lately produced at Delhi, have entailed on Lord William Bentinck's administration the most indelible contempt. He has been seen maintaining a clandestine correspondence with my junior assistant, and encouraging him, by praises and promises, to come forward with the pretended discoveries of his espionage. He has been seen suspending from office, not only the representative of Government in northern and central India, but also the second in rank to him, at the requisition of this assistant. He has been seen authorizing the forcible seizure of the books of all the Delhi bankers, by a burglarious entry into their houses. He has been seen buying perjury and forgery, through the able ministry of the Delhi spy office. He has been seen begging and bullying at every independent Durbar, for complaints and evidences, as far as the gates of Lahore, and his solicitations have been rejected every where with disdain. The system of espionage has now had full scope for its display, and may be deemed thoroughly established; it has, in fact, made more proselytes than would have been expected, some years ago, from the British character.

The specimen which has been witnessed on this occasion, of

a rancorous and deadly hatred from one Englishman or more to another, has been quoted to me, by natives, as a sure sign of the decadence of our Indian empires, hitherto upheld by our unanimity and concord.

As the public may wish to know something of the character of the man whom Lord William Bentinck, in his judgment, has selected for the important situation from which I have been removed, and of the nature of the conduct which he has been abetted in pursuing, and for the perpetuation of which he is still continued in the situation, some account of him will not be misplaced here. To the King, the Queen Consort, and the Heir Apparent, he did condescend, on his arrival, to be introduced, with the usual ceremonies; but he submitted to them, even in the presence of the King himself, with so bad a grace, as to amount to a marked insult; and to the others he declared that he would never again attend, unless furnished with a chair; that he was not a personage to pay homage to upstart Begums and paltry Shagodas. In vain were the examples of all the Residents during twenty-five years, quoted to him, and even of the Commander-in-Chief, from Lord Lake to Lord Combermere; his dignity was more transcendant in his own eyes than all of them put together; and, in consequence of a cavil which he set up regarding the difference between a singular and a plural verb, in a letter to him from the King, he broke off all intercourse with the palace, during four months, to the extent of discontinuing the occasional deputation of a Chobdar, to enquire after his Majesty's health. To the King's next brother he addressed a letter in terms of equality; and a letter which was brought to him from one of the king's sisters, he tore and threw it into the spitting pot, ordering the Vakeel to tell his mistress that he was not a personage to be addressed by any Rundee, (wench) in such a style. The whole of the royal family he publicly denominates them Tasseeddruck Khor of the Company —the paupers fed by the Company's charity.

But the most cowardly insult shewn by him to the King, was, in forcing his way on horseback, with his led captain, his native aid-de-camp, and his mounted attendants, into the interior courts of the palace, by knocking down the sentry, the courts of the

Dewan Anne and Dewan Khas, into which no member, even of the royal family is admitted, except on foot. Thus mounted, he and his party rode their horses up the steps of the terrace, under the arcades, where the throne itself is placed.

To the Vakeels of the Independent States he addresses himself in the grossest terms of personal abuse, nor can he mention the sovereigns themselves, in more civil terms. The Raja of Tejara, an illegitimate branch of the Ulwur family, he publicly called a Lonada Backa (bastard), and the young Newab of Patowdee, a Kusbuka jaura (son of a whore), in consequence of some scandal relative to his mother.

In his morning and afternoon rides, through the city of Delhi, every native of whatsoever rank, who does not dismount from his elephant or horse, from his Rhat or Palkee, to make due obeisance to his mightiness, is forcibly turned out into the street, by his attendants, who are for the purpose armed with clubs, with which every person whom they meet, down to the lowest shopkeeper and artificer, and even the common rabble, are broken and disciplined into a proper number of bows. It is to be hoped, that he will one day encounter some sturdy individual who may be disposed to retaliate on him.

The character of Mr. Hawkins was so well known to two members of the Council, and to every Secretary of Government, that one cannot imagine Lord William Bentinck to have been left in ignorance of it, when he was permitted to depute him to Delhi; at any rate, the absurd and outrageous proceedings at Delhi were fully communicated to Lord William Bentinck, from the first, and yet was this man left for four months, to insult and outrage the king and all the inmates of the palace, as well as every other person, even independent princes, connected with the British nation. Such an inhuman and unfeeling neglect of the King, on the part of the British ruler, will not be easily forgiven or forgotten. The King had, indeed, been at last rescued from this man's insults just before I left Delhi, but he is still continued there in office, with power and full licence to insult all the rest of the community, and every Independent State in connection with us.

The public will, probably, be at a loss to know what Lord

William Bentinck can have promised to himself from such a selection as his representative in northern and central India; to me the reason appears sufficiently evident—he was known to be on terms of hostility with me, and was therefore selected as the willing instrument for insulting me as far as his courage might permit him to do it.

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* *Note*—Mr. Hawkins is since dead.

ADDENDA.

Page 8.—The only motive that I can possibly guess at for Captain Murray's attempts, by bullying, cajoling, the Sikh Chieftains, to elicit evidence against myself and Lady Colebrooke, whom he politely denominates, in his letter to those Chieftains, the Folks at Delhi, is, that his zeal in the search is the price of his amnesty for his share in the transmission of the nuptial present to Pattiala, denounced to Government as a crime, by his friend the informer.

Page 9.—The prosecutor's Bengalee associate, Ram Jewun, having, in his detailed history of the auctions established by himself, for his own benefit, mentioned, among other trifling articles, which he said had been sent by Lady Colebrooke for sale, a piece of coarse silk, worth five rupees, the prosecutor immediately enquired of him, whether the piece of silk in question had not been *purloined* from the Toskakhana; but, the Bengalee, who, infamous as he may be, is not half so infamous as the prosecutor, replied, that "he did not know."

Page 10.—When I quoted, before the Commissioners, this reported measure of promised remuneration to Bukhtawur Chowdree, Mr. Trevelyan observed, the man would be very cheaply rewarded, at that rate, for his praise-worthy labours. From hence may be inferred, at what rate Mr. Trevelyan estimates his own expectations.

Page 25.—If, by the term "private use," the informer means to imply the same use that he himself has, during the last two years, been exclusively making, of one of the public horses, which has thence obtained, among the stable boys, the nick-

name of Junior Assistant, he must be conscious that he is inferring a falsehood; but, perhaps, as he has found that nothing is permitted by Government to any person, except himself, he conceives himself alone entitled to the use of the public cattle. A fall from this horse was very near putting an end to his inquisitorial labours, and when a fatal result was at the first moment apprehended from the accident, the following Epitaph was prepared for him by his friends:—" Here *lies* for the last time, C. E. T."

Page 29.—As my friends are entitled to know how any transaction originated between me and the Pattiala Raja relative to a purchase and sale, I will here state the whole of the transaction. On my effecting a reconciliation between the Raja and his brother, and, on my persuading the latter to return to Pattiala, an object which none of my predecessors had been able to accomplish during a period of ten years, and, notwithstanding the further obstacles thrown in the way of it by Mr. Stirling's decision on the brother's claim, upon the occasion of borrowing 20 lacs from the Raja, the latter transmitted to Delhi money for the payment of the debts contracted by his brother during his long residence there; in the distribution of this money, a saving of 7,000 rupees was effected by the retrenchment of overcharges in the article of interest, and this sum the Raja refused to receive back, insisting that I should accept of it as a small token of his gratitude for the important benefit which I had conferred upon him; and, after much discussion, it was agreed, that I should retain the money on condition of the Raja's receiving from me in return some article of European manufacture, of correspondent though perhaps not exactly equivalent value, and the Raja ultimately fixed his choice upon the English coach and four horses and harness.

Page 39.—At one time, we find Government proscribing the eypoor Ranee's favourite Jotaran from even a residence within e Jeypoor territory, and, at another time, recognising him as prime minister of the State. In Bhurtpore, we have seen n deposing the Ranee mother from the Regency, on the

allegation of her subserviency to an unworthy minion, subjecting her to the grossest insult, proscribing that minion, and appointing a Committee of their own selection, aliens to the State, for the administration of the Regency, or, as it has been emphatically denominated by the Goojur Chieftains, making a present of the Raage to a Joyt; while, in Jeypoor, we see them supporting the Ranee mother in her usurpation of the Regency, and recognising, as her ostensible and efficient minister, the worthless paramour whom they had previously proscribed.

Page 54.—While Lord William Bentinck can admit of no discretionary power in the person holding the next rank to himself in political importance, as charged with the relations between the British Government and native Sovereigns of Hindostan, and has visited on me, with the extremity of rigour, the interchange of the common courtesies with even the members of the Delhi Royal Family, he has been under the necessity of assuming to himself that discretion in his late interview with Raja Runjeet Sing, and has not ventured to insult that Chieftain by enforcing on him his prohibitory rule.

Page 55.—The value of the inference which may be drawn from any pretended entries in the bankers' books, can be readily appreciated from the following fact. On the banker of the Newab Bahodur Sing being brought to exhibit from his books an entry of some gold mohurs, taken by the Newab as an intended nuzzar to me, the books were found to contain other entries of gold mohurs similarly taken by the Newab as intended nuzzars to Lord Amherst, Sir C. Metcalfe, and Mr. Secretary Striling. This was, of course, more proof than was looked for.

Page 78.—It does not appear what instructions the Commissioners issued relative to the examination of the bankers' books, in consequence of all these letters of the prosecutor to them; but, to give the devil his due, he will be found to have evinced, at the last, more decency than themselves, for, while he is found suggesting that the books should be examined before the Commissioners, and that two others of my assistants should be added

as witnesses to the fairness of the proceeding, neither of these measures, so essential to justice, were adopted by the Commissioners.

Page 90.—Bukhtawur Sing Chowdree, the agent of Mr. Trevelyan, will be found, in the several papers which constitute this Number of the Appendix, receiving more than twice the amount in bribes, through his influence over his employer, than what is charged altogether against Dewan Ram Gopaul; but the broad Ægis of Government, in the shape of a *noli prosequi*, was extended over him for his protection. In a detailed history of a transaction at Simla, given in the East India Magazine for January, with the names in full length, it will be found, that Lord William Bentinck's Moonshees are not more immaculate in this respect than their neighbours.

Page 113.—Captain Murray's subsequent zeal in the search for Charges among the Sikh Chieftains, by cajoling some and bullying others, was probably the price exacted from him for the amnesty extended to him for his share in the transmission of the present to Pattiala on the Raja's marriage. The knowledge on which the prosecutor denounced this transaction to Government will be found to have been derived to him from a private and familiar note of his friend Captain Murray, who would appear to have little known what a broken reed he trusted to, when he relied on the honour of Mr. Trevelyan.

Page 121.—This letter of Captain Ross does him the more honour, as he had before his eyes the fate of Mr. William Fraser for not lending himself as an instrument of the vindictive measures of Government. The contrast which the noble sentiments of this letter furnish to some other of the documents, cannot fail to strike the reader.

Page 125.—These letters of Captain Murray may be quoted as some of the documents above alluded to, for a contrast to Captain Ross's letter. The polite denomination which he gives to me, his official superior, and to Lady Colebrooke, of the Folks at Delhi, does him particular credit.

Page 167.—One specimen of the appropriation of these nuzzars, taken from the evidence of the public servants of the Residency, will suffice. On my breakfasting at Sikree, when I was guilty of the enormous offence of presenting a pair of pistols to each of two old soldiers of Lord Lake's wars, I accepted, at their request, the nuzzars of their veteran companions in arms. The money in account, probably exceeding 100 rupees, remained on the table on my proceeding to Bullam Gur after breakfast, and was brought away by the Durbar Jumadar, who conveyed it directly into the Bullam Gur market-place, and distributed among the religious mendicants and common beggars of the place.

Page 170.—When the Commissioners denominate any of the evidence insufficient or unsatisfactory, they must be understood to regret that it is not sufficient for the purposes of their mission, and does not afford them the satisfaction of drawing any inference to my prejudice.

Page 173.—The value of the evidence which it is intended to derive from such entries in bankers' books, as are here stated by the pretended Gomashtah of the Tejara Raja's banker, may be inferred from the following fact. The banker of Newab Bahadur Jung was brought forward for the purpose of exhibiting an entry of some gold mohurs, taken by the Newab as an intended nuzzar to me, and his books were found to contain similar entries of gold mohurs taken by the Newab as intended nuzzars to Lord Amherst, Sir C. Metcalfe, and Mr. Stirling.

Page 190.—On that occasion, the Government suspended Mr. Hawkins from the exercise of his functions as a Judge of the Appeal Court at Benares, for the purpose of depriving him of any undue advantage which his official influence might have given him over the accused party. Upon the present occasion, on the contrary, Lord William Bentinck positively and pointedly ordered the employment of Mr. Trevelyan as first assistant to the Resident at Delhi, with the express view of arming him

against me, with all the powers and influence of the Residency, and with the use of all the Residency Establishments.

Page 193.—Lord William Bentinck lost no time in promulgating his Sicilian Sbirri predilections. Soon after his arrival in Calcutta, a letter, in his name, was addressed by his private secretary to the head of every civil office, calling upon him to report privately and confidentially on the character, conduct, and qualifications, of all persons subject to his authority, desiring, at the same time, that no ideas of false delicacy might be permitted to interfere with the communication.

THE END.

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ERRATA.

Page	Line	
6	9	*For* Umbola, *read* Umbala.
7	17	*For* reached, *read* reiterated.
9	7	*For* ten, *read* two.
53	20	*For* Mrs. *read* Mr.
59	38	*For* this, *read* they.
76	Note	*For* Girdhir Sal, *read* Girdharie Loll.
83	11	*From* 19th, *dele* th.
85	15	*For* share, *read* piece.
87	15	*For* Girdhung Laul, *read* Girdharu' Loll.
87	34	*For* appointed, *read* adopted.
164	30	*For* Siberia, *read* silver.
165	16	*For* Akund, *read* Ahmud.
166	5	*For* Isleemann, *read* Soliman.
171	24	*For* horses, *read* houses.
172	15	*For* on, *read* in.
172	30	*For* Nolut, *read* Nobut.
174	9	*For* our, *read* one.
178	9	*For* Sakeroo, *read* Laharoo.
179	36	*For* his, *read* lies.
181	27	*For* his, read *two*.